FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 DECEMBER 1983

## PLO Affairs

The Israeli Navy shelled "terrorist" positions in and around Tripoli on 13 December, scoring accurate hits and sustaining no Israeli casualties, the IDF spokesman announced in statements reported by Jerusalem radio. A spokesman for PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat claimed that Palestinian defenses hit one of the Israeli gunboats in the first artillery exchange, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Syrian forces near Tripoli joined in the shelling against the Israeli vessels after their positions were hit by the Israeli bombardment, Beirut radio reported citing eyewitnesses. A spokesman for the PFLP-General Command said the Palestinian factions opposed to 'Arafat exchanged fire with the gunboats, according to Damascus radio.

Israeli security sources said the shelling was intended to deter 'Arafat from trying to leave the city and make it clear to the international community that Israel opposes the evacuation, Jerusalem radio reported. Israel did not and will not promise not to attack 'Arafat and his forces anywhere and at any time, Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said in remarks related by the radio. Deputy Prime Minister David Levi earlier told *LE MONDE* that Israel does not intend to attack 'Arafat and his supporters when they leave Tripoli. The Israeli naval presence offshore is merely a defensive measure and not a blockade, according to Levi.

## Lebanon

Islamic Jihad — The Islamic Jihad, in an anonymous telephone call to EFE in Barcelona, reported by AFP, threatened "violent acts all over Europe" if the U.S., French, Italian, and British troops of the Multinational Force are not withdrawn from Lebanon.

Military Situation — Two U.S. warships anchored off Juniyah bombarded Syrian positions east of Beirut for approximately 15 minutes, hitting one military vehicle, according to a Syrian military spokesman cited by Damascus radio. The spokesman said that the shelling began immediately after two U.S. planes were "confronted" by Syrian air defenses and that therefore the overflight had been planned as "premeditated aggression." Voice of Lebanon radio reported that one SAM-7 was fired at the U.S. planes.

In another development, a French soldier was killed when his patrol was fired on in Beirut, the Voice of Lebanon stated, and Lebanese Army positions in Khaldah came under antitank fire. The radio also noted clashes in the Al-Kharrub region and indiscriminate shelling of several areas in Beirut. Also in Beirut, bombs exploded outside two churches in separate areas of the city, Beirut radio reported. In the south, two IDF soldiers were wounded by a bomb blast in Sidon, while in a separate incident one IDF soldier was wounded by a hand grenade, Jerusalem radio said. Meanwhile, Voice of Lebanon charged that six SS-21 "bases," manned by "well over 200" Soviets and "a number" of Syrians, have been established in the country.

Political Developments — President Amin al-Jumayyil again refused to accept his Cabinet's resignation and renewed his request that it continue work until a national unity government can be established, the Cabinet secretary general announced in a statement reported by Beirut radio. Later, Al-Jumayyil arrived in London for talks, according to the radio.

Dayr al-Qamar — Jerusalem radio reported that the besieged Phalangist-held town of Dayr al-Qamar will be evacuated beginning 15 December, one day later than previously reported. Jerusalem television maintained that the IDF would oversee the evacuation of the Phalangist fighters, contradicting earlier reports from Damascus that the military withdrawal would be supervised by the Italian contingent of the Multinational Force.

## Syria

Syrian leaders are carefully studying the U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement in order to take appropriate measures to achieve a regional "equilibrium" that will enable Syria to confront the U.S.-Israeli alliance and its consequences, Ba'th Party Assistant Regional Secretary General Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah declared in a speech broadcast by Damascus television. The "aggressive" alliance marks the beginning of an Israeli "empire" in the Arab region, he contended. If the "aggressors" attack Syria, however, the battle will expand to include the "entire Arab homeland," Mashariqah warned.

## Kuwait Bombings

In a telephone call to the Lebanese paper *AS-SAFIR*, a man calling himself Shaykh Zayn al-'Abidin claimed responsibility for the series of bombings on 12 December, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The caller stated that the attacks will be repeated in "neighboring states and anywhere the U.S. flag is raised."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by Tehran radio denied that Iran was behind the bombings and said that "attributing them to Iran is part and parcel of a comprehensive plot by the United States and its agents" against Iran. Similarly, Fatah Central Committee member Rafiq an-Natshah "categorically denied" any PLO connection with the bombings, Algiers Voice of Palestine radio reported, while PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas "condemned" the explosions and affirmed that the PLO places "all its capabilities" at Kuwait's disposal "to confront those who confuse base acts with heroism," according to Kuwait radio.

Meanwhile, KUNA reported, the governor of Kuwait stated that the driver of the truck which exploded at the U.S. Embassy died as a result of the blast and that his nationality is unknown.

## Iran

**Gharazi Warning** — According to Petroleum Minister Mohammad Gharazi, if two countries are engaged in war and a third country places resources and equipment at the disposal of one of the belligerents, the other can seize "all those resources in the sea, on land, and in all other places." In an interview reported by Tehran radio, Gharazi reminded Saudi Arabia and Kuwait of Iran's declaration that they are "not allowed to sell oil in place of Iraq."

**Khamene'i on Mojahedin** — Referring to the Mojahedin-e Khalq opposition group, President 'Ali Khamene'i told revolution guards in a speech reported by Tehran radio that the "hypocrites" are not now carrying out assassinations but are instead attempting to "infiltrate and sow dissension."

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## Islamic Jihad Threatens Violence in Europe

*NC131846 Paris AFP in English 1834 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Barcelona, Dec 13 (AFP) — The Islamic Jihad Organisation today threatened to carry out "violent acts all over Europe" if U.S., French, Italian and British troops of the multinational peacekeeping force and Israeli occupation troops were not withdrawn from Lebanon. The threat came in an anonymous telephone call to the EFE news agency office in Barcelona by a man speaking castilian with a strong Arab accent, EFE said.

Jihad has claimed yesterday's bomb attacks in Kuwait that killed five people and the October 23 attacks on French and U.S. barracks in Beirut, in which 298 died.

(Meanwhile, the Iraqi information agency, monitored in Manama, said Iraqi forces would bomb "selected Iranian targets" in response to the Kuwait attacks.

(Quoting an Iraqi military spokesman, INA said the Kuwait attack was Iran's "latest crime."

(In Tehran, oil minister Mohammad Gharazi threatened to seize oil tankers and other "facilities" belonging to countries which helped Iraq.

(According to international law, he said, a country under attack could confiscate facilities belonging to countries helping the aggressor.

(He cited Kuwait, Jordan and Saudi Arabia as examples of countries helping Baghdad in the Iran-Iraq war, which began in September 1980.)

## Palestinian Leaders Condemn Kuwait Blasts

### PLO Director in Kuwait

*LD131135 Kuwait KUNA in English 1111 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 13 (KUNA) — Director of the PLO office here 'Awni Battash Tuesday condemned the "criminal acts" that claimed the lives of innocent people in Kuwait yesterday. Battash added that the Palestinian community in Kuwait believes that such criminal acts are directed against Kuwait's stable national stance in support of the Palestinian cause.

The blasts, which aimed at destabilizing the country, further intended to divert the attention from the conspiracies against the Palestinian revolution currently besieged in Tripoli (North Lebanon) under constant danger, the PLO representative elaborated. He said Palestinians in Kuwait back the Kuwaiti people "in confrontation of any danger threatening their good soil." "We believe that destabilizing the country harms all Arabs because the prevailing freedom and democracy in Kuwait enabled the country to serve national issues in general," Battash concluded.

### Mahmud 'Abbas Statement

*LD131957 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] The PLO condemned the explosions that took place in Kuwait yesterday and described them as base attempts to harm the security of an Arab country which has formulated honorable stands on pan-Arab and Islamic issues, and primarily the Palestinian issue. KUNA said that PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas stated today in Tunis that the PLO, despite the ordeal it is now going through in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, places all its capabilities at the disposal of the Kuwaiti Government and people to confront those who confuse base acts with heroism.

'Abbas stressed that the security of Kuwait and the other Arab countries is the security of the Palestinian revolution. He also stressed the necessity to protect the security of the Arab countries in the Gulf, particularly in view of those countries' special role in backing the march of the Palestinian revolution and of the other Arab and Islamic liberation movements at the political and financial levels. He said that Kuwait and all the Arab Gulf countries have proven that their wealth is not for their sons alone. 'Abbas demanded stern punishment for all those who are proved to have executed or colluded in the unjsut explosions, whatever the reasons or motives and whatever the affiliations of those perpetrators or connivers.

### PLO's An-Natshah

*LD132244 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Abu Shakir [Rafiq an-Natshah], member of the Central Committee of the Fatah movement and PLO representative in Riyadh, has condemned the explosions and the subversive acts which occurred in Kuwait yesterday. He affirmed that the PLO condemns every criminal act of this nature committed in Arab countries. Brother Abu Shakir categorically denied any PLO connection with such acts. He stressed that the PLO's relations with Kuwait and the Gulf states are excellent and that the PLO does not speak to its brothers and friends in the language of bombs and destruction.

## 'Arafat Says Evacuation Plans Completed

*NC141310 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat said today that all arrangements pertaining to the evacuation of his forces from Tripoli have been completed and that he is awaiting the arrival of Greek ships to transport his supporters to North Yemen and Algeria. 'Arafat, however, did not mention when the evacuation will begin.

### Evacuees To Go to Algiers, YAR, Not Tunis

*NC131329 Paris AFP in English 1320 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Tripoli, North Lebanon, Dec 13 (AFP) — Palestinians due to be evacuated from Northern Lebanon will be taken to Algeria and North Yemen, a spokesman for Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasir 'Arafat told AFP here today. Only Mr. 'Arafat and his immediate entourage will stop in Tunis, while the remaining combatants will continue on to Algeria, spokesman Ahmed 'Abd ar-Rahman said. Other evacuees will leave Tripoli for North Yemen as planned.

Originally half the evacuees were to have been sent to Tunis, but authoritative Tunisian sources said yesterday that Tunis was not prepared to take them.

### Saudi Minister to Syria With Evacuation Plan

*JN141124 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Riyadh for Damascus today carrying a message from King Fahd to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Rafiq an-Natshah, PLO representative in Riyadh and Fatah Central Committee member, said that the prince's visit is within Saudi efforts to implement the Saudi-Syrian agreement concluded in Damascus on 25 November. He said in view of the current situation and due to the Israeli naval blockade, the only means to evacuate the Palestinian fighters from Tripoli — within the necessary guarantees in accordance with the agreement — is to evacuate the Palestinians through Syrian territory.

An informed source in Riyadh said King Fahd had a telephone conversation with President Hafiz al-Asad on Monday on this subject.

### Fatah Transfers Military Vehicles to Amal

*NC131818 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, military vehicles belonging to Fatah are being painted black and then handed over to Amal members in the north in order to transport them across Al-Biqa' to the southern suburb via the mountain. The first consignment of these vehicles, which are loaded with weapons, ammunition, and armor-piercing shells reached the suburb last week.

### PLO: Israeli Reneged on Prisoner Exchange

*NC132206 Paris AFP in English 2000 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Geneva, Dec 13 (AFP) — Thirty-nine Palestinian prisoners slated to be freed last November 24 were spirited away by Israeli authorities at the last minute and are still in Israeli hands, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) claimed here today. PLO representative Nabil Ramlawi said the prisoners — to have been released under the auspices of the international committee of the red cross (ICRC) — included 37 at the Al-Ansar prison camp in southern Lebanon, and two in prisons in Israel — one of whom was identified as Ziyad Abu 'Ayn.

The 39 were among the 4,420 Palestinians whose release was negotiated against that of six Israeli prisoners of the PLO in Tripoli, northern Lebanon.

Mr Ramlawi said the PLO contended Israel had not honored its side of the agreement and asked the ICRC to "assume its responsibilities." He claimed Israel had today informed the ICRC of its intention not to release Ziyad Abu 'Ayn.

The ICRC said it was seeking to clarify and settle the case of prisoners not released as agreed. It said Israeli authorities apparently took Ziyad Abu 'Ayn off a bus transporting prisoners to the plane that was to take them to Algeria, adding it was doing its utmost to settle the matter with Israel.

### Israeli Ships Bombard Tripoli 13 Dec

*JN131508 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] A a Palestinian spokesman stated a short while ago that three Israeli naval units have been bombarding several Tripoli quarters for the past hour, using artillery and missiles. The spokesman added that the Palestinian defense succeeded in hitting one of the Israeli naval units. It seems the Israeli bombardment of Tripoli from the sea continues as of this moment.

### PFLP-GC Spokesman's Statement

*JN132157 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] The PFLP-GC official spokesman, Fadl Shururu, has announced that the positions of the Front as well as those of the allied Palestinian forces in the Tripoli area were subjected, as of 1400 today, to rocket and artillery shelling by the Zionist forces stationed in the Mediterranean. He added that three Zionist gunboats continue their rocket and artillery fire on the positions of the Front and the other allied Palestinian positions on the slopes of Turbul Mountain, Al-Fawwar, and the coastal area opposite the Al-Baddawi camp. These gunboats have been trying to advance in the direction of the coast and the Front's forces are confronting them with all types of weapons.

Shururu linked this Zionist shelling with the artillery shelling by the U.S. ships of the Syrian forces' and Lebanese Nationalist Forces' positions in the mountain and Beirut's southern suburb which started this afternoon. He said further that this U.S.-Zionist game intends to lengthen the stay of 'Arafat and his groups in Tripoli so that this pocket will remain a barrier to the forces confronting the U.S.-Zionist aggression against Syria and the Palestinian revolution.

### More Shelling Reported

*JN140721 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] Information received from norther Lebanon a short while ago says that the Israeli naval forces' heavy guns again shelled Tripoli's southern shores this morning. Pro-'Arafat Palestinian sources returned the fire. An intense state of tension is dominating the Tripoli shores and port.

Yesterday, Israeli naval forces shelled Palestinian positions in Tripoli. A PFLP-GC spokesman said that the shelling was directed against anti-'Arafat forces on Turbul Mountain. 'Arafat's spokesman Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman asserted that the shelling was directed against the loyalists. He called on the Syrians to reconsider their policy toward the PLO. He also called on the Syrian and Libyan forces to unite with the Palestinians to confront Israel.

### 'Arafat Views Relations With Jordan

*PM131216 Paris LIBERATION in French 8 Dec 83 p 20*

[Interview with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Selim Nassib in Tripoli — date not given]

[Excerpts] Tripoli — 'Arafat categorically refused to discuss the health of Al-Asad and the possible changes in the Damascus government: "That is not my business...." However, he was willing to discuss Jordan, where he is expected as soon as he leaves Tripoli, and he described his present relations with King Husayn as "good."

The Jordanian Option

"I would like nothing better than to reach an agreement with him. Syria is important for the Palestinian revolution for geopolitical reasons; Jordan is important for geopolitical and demographic reasons: 1.25 million Palestinians live on the east bank of the Jordan, 0.75 million live on the West Bank, and there is a 600-km border between Jordan and Palestine."

Question: Is it conceivable that the Jordanian front could be reactivated?

Answer: No. I am talking only of geography and demography.

Question: Between the Beirut and Tripoli sieges, do you think it was possible for the PLO to follow a different policy, for it to choose between "the Syrian course" and the "Jordanian course" rather than balancing between them?

Answer: No, it was not possible. We know that the U.S. Administration took the decision to deny the existence of the PLO and the Palestinian people, unless we said "yes" to the Reagan plan and to "autonomous administration," in other words, to Camp David. However, we cannot say "yes" to either. In those conditions did we have any choice but to defend ourselves and to defend our people?

Question: The draft agreement with King Husayn was frozen several months ago...

Answer: Yes, it has broken down. I was prepared to pursue that dialogue. When the disagreement arose, I declared my readiness to reopen dialogue at any time. I kept the door open.

Question: What are the chances of an agreement with Husayn now?

Answer: I am the PLO leader, democratically elected on the basis of a political program which, among other things, calls for the pursuit of dialogue leading to a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation based on the PNC's decisions and the Fes summit decisions.

Question: What prevented that agreement from succeeding last May?

Answer: A disagreement arose. The Jordanians had their way of seeing things; we had ours.

Question: Has that disagreement since been resolved?

Answer: Not so far.

### Khalaf, 'Abbas Comment on Issues in Tunis

*JN131916 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Tunis — Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, and Brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], member of the Fatah Central Committee and the PLO Executive Committee, met last night in Tunis with heads and members of the foreign and friendly delegations participating in the meetings of the seventh conference of the Federation of Palestinian Workers.

Brother Abu Iyad welcomed the friendly delegations. He said: Your participation in the Palestinian workers conference is an expression of solidarity with the Palestinian people and the PLO during the current fierce ordeal they are experiencing. He asserted that the plot to undermine the PLO is doomed to failure, thanks to the support we received from our friends. He stressed that we will never forget our friends' soldiarity and support.

Touching on the present conditions in northern Lebanon, Brother Abu Iyad said that Saudi Arabia and Syria reached an agreement 2 weeks ago for a cease-fire, provided that Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and the Palestinian fighters leave the city of Tripoli. As you know, he added, the city of Tripoli has been under siege for 3 months now and departure via the sea is not easy because Israel is besieging the territorial waters and threatening not to let Abu 'Ammar leave alive. Israel is also preventing the fighters from leaving.

Abu Iyad said that the departure operation requires international guarantees, something that has not been obtained up to the moment despite the insistence on our departure and the Israeli

siege from the sea. Abu Iyad and Abu Mazin regretted that Syria has not responded to calls by Brother Abu 'Ammar and the Palestinian leadership to lift the siege and devote all efforts to confronting the Zionist enemey. He added: We are surprised by this Syrian stand.

Abu Iyad referred to the Syrian regime's interference in the Palestinian arena, explaining that Syria and some dissidents as well as some of its agents in the Palestinian arena tried to topple Brother Abu 'Ammar because he is not a Syrian tool and because we refuse to become a card in the hands of any Arab regime.

Brothers Abu Iyad and Abu Mazin then talked about the negative impact of the Syrian intereference in the Palestinian internal affairs. They stressed that the dissidents have harmed the image of the Palestinian cause and the PLO by their practices. However, we frequently called for joining Syria, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, and the Palestinian resistance in one trench and front hostile to imperialism and Zionism.

They touched on the Palestinian-Libyan dispute, stressing that this dispute is old. Libya, they said, asked us to teach our fighters the principles of the Green Book. Libya claimed then that we in Fatah lack any ideology. Furthermore, both the Libyan and Syrian leaderships want to use us as a card in their Arab disputes. The Libyan leadership wants to use the Palestinians to kill the Libyan opposition or to oppose this or that regime.

Brothers Abu Iyad and Abu Mazin stressed that the Syrians, Libyans, and the other Arabs must admit that the Palestinian people have one independent representative and have their own independent decisionmaking. They must accept the fact that the Palestinians can solve their own problems. They added that the Arab states, except for Libya and Syria, will continue to support the PLO in different forms, politically and financially.

Brothers Abu Iyad and Abu Mazin condemned U.S. policy in the region, stressing that the United States is a historic enemy of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people. They added that there are two states in the world, the United States and Israel, that disavow our people's legitimate rights including that of self-determination. All those plotting against our rights and people share the same objectives of the United States and Israel.

The two brothers reiterated the Palestinian revolution's rejection of the Reagan plan. They stressed that we are still adhering to the Fes Arab summit resolutions regarding a solution to the Middle East crisis. We consider these resolutions the minimum limit agreed on by the Arabs.

Brothers Abu Iyad and Abu Mazin greeted all national liberation movements in the world, particularly those in Africa. They stressed that we are fighting for the same objectives to which all the oppressed peoples struggling against Zionist and racist regimes aspire.

Replying to a question on the Palestinian revolution's condition if the Palestinian fighters were to leave Tripoli, Brother Abu Iyad said: We will be among our people in all their locations. No exodus can ever affect our struggle against our enemy because we have a people struggling inside the occupied land and because we believe that conditions in Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, and Jordan — countries surrounding occupied Palestine — will not stay as they are forever. We hope those Palestinian ighters will return to their natural positions in these states until they eventually settle in an independent Paelstinian state.

In conclusion, the participating delegations thanked Brothers Abu Iyad and Abu Mazin for this cordial and frank meeting.

### Al-Hasan at French Institute

*JN132110 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] The French Institute for International Relations received yesterday evening Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan, who delivered a lecture to the members of the institute entitled "After Tripoli, What?" After this lecture, Al-Hasan answered the questions of those attending. Colleague Nabil Darwish attended this lecture and will inform us about the most important points in it:

[Darwish] Khalid al-Hasan began his lecture to scores of researchers, professors, intellectuals, and journalists at the French Institute for International Relations yesterday evening by speaking about the concept which the Western world, specifically the United States, has of the Palestinian cause. He said: Since 1971, French and British policies have ignored the Palestinian cause in the same manner as the United States is ignoring the cause in 1983. He added: Every big power, including the Muslims and the Arabs, when they were big powers, tried or is trying to control the Middle East. The monopolization of the Middle East by only one big power, however, will pose a threat to world economy and peace. Involving the region in the dispute between East and West and depicting the dispute as a revolving around the Soviet presence or around Kissinger's doctrine that any Israeli concession is a gain for the Soviet Union is a concept which does not serve peace in the region. Al-Hasan then called for new strategic thinking for the Middle East and for placing the region outside the U.S. constituency.

Speaking about the Palestinian people's problem, Abu as-Sa'id said: A certain idea at a certain stage dominates a certain person or a certain society and becomes one of his or its fixations. Al-Hasan added: The fixation of the Palestinian people is of returning to the homeland.

Al-Hasan said: There is a scientific fact which says: The more you are educated the more you find yourself to be productive, and the more you refuse to be without any obligations or rights. We feel that we are human beings, and when I am a Palestinian, I cannot decide not to be a Palestinian. The Palestinian must exercise his national status and this requires an identity and an entity.

Al-Hasan added: When the PLO was established in 1964, it was the expression of an organziation and an entity. The Palestinian people, through this entity, began to fight for their identity. The PLO now has become an identity and an entity. It is a government, it is a struggle, and it is a people in exile. But it is not a body which can be tamed. The PLO is not Yasir 'Arafat

only. It is not only the supporters of 'Arafat but is the entire Palestinian people. The PLO cannot be tamed and cannot be wiped out. You will be committing a mistake if you use the expression: The Tripoli battle is the last battle. What difference is there between Tripoli, Tartus, Aleppo, Damascus, Amman, or Tunis as long as the Paelstinian military option is part of the Arab military option and the Arab military option has been postponed? Khalid al-Hasan asked.

Al-Hasan said: The gravest thing which has taken and is taking place in Tripoli is that a Palestinian gun has been raised against a Palestinian body. Of course, there is Syrian assistance to the dissidents. Yes, there are Libyan forces fighting alongside the dissidents, but there is also a Palestinian who is fighting another Palestinian. The Palestinian people have vehemently rejected the idea of internecine fighting. The rejection of the idea of fighting is the rejection of the idea of nonindependence. The Palestinian people reject Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] because he wants to have his own independent decisionmaking.

On Syria, Al-Hasan said: Syria represents the idea of Arabism. Anyone who champions the Palestinian card will lead the Arab world. But there is a big difference between leading the Palestinian cause and exploiting it. Playing the card will affect and eliminate independent decisionmaking and this is rejected.

Al-Hasan added: President al-Asad recently told me in Damascus: We support Palestinian independent decisionmaking; we support a single and united Fatah; we also support the PLO and agree that, politically, there is no difference between you and us. But what then is the problem, Abu as-Sa'id wondered and answered in the following manner: The secret police do not deal with politicians or with leaders. Maybe, just maybe, there has been some U.S. sweet [al-halwa]?

Al-Hasan adds: As a politician, I must not discuss these matters because actions are judged by results and the results are certainly contrary to the interests of the Palestinians and in favor of the U.S. and Israeli policies. No, we are not enemies forever and we are ready to hold discussions with Syria and to hold a dialogue with Jordan, with which we have agreed on the principle of establishing a confederal union. We are also ready to hold discussions with Egypt.

On what will happen after Tripoli, Al-Hasan said: We will reassess our domestic policy within Fatah and within the PLO. This means the reorganization of the PLO structure. Fatah has agreed to have only the majority in the parliament [PNC] and not in the PLO Executive Committee [as heard] for two reasons. The first: to teach the Palestinian people how to deal with those who differ in opinion with them because democracy is our only course. Therefore, our people must learn how to accomodate themselves with the existence of different opinions. The second reason is that we were always trying to reply to the United States, which used to say: With whom am I going to hold a dialogue since Yasir 'Arafat does not represent all the Palestinian factions? This has always been the case with the Americans.

Al-Hasan added: When we were in Beirut, the United States used to say that it will not hold talks with terrorists. After Beirut, the Americans said that the PLO has lost its military power. Therefore, it has no role to play. Please tell us what to do, added Khalid al-Hasan.

One of those attending asked about the PLO Charter, which does not accept the existence of Israel. Surprising everyone by his frankness, Abu as-Sa'id replied: We will not change the Charter because, historically, it is correct. But we are very well aware of the facts, the balance of power, and what it means. We must accept the facts. In addition, our Arab and Islamic cultural background says that we have no right to deny anyone the right to live with us. Our history is untarnished by any racial discrimination.

He added: Have you, however, read the charters of the Israeli political parties, that of the Likud or that of the Liberal Party for example? The one who asked the question responded: I admit I have not read even the PLO Charter and that my question is one which has always been asked.

### Al-Hasan on Reagan Plan, Syria, Evacuation

*NC130958 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0940 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Paris, 13 Dec (MENA) — Khalid al-Hasan, PNC member and adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, described Egypt's stand on the Palestinian issue as excellent. At a news conference he held at the French Institute for International Relations yesterday, Al-Hasan said Egypt has given the Palestinian issue much assistance, particularly since 1982. He pointed out that Egypt has resumed its normal foreign policy to take its place as the leader of the Arab world.

Al-Hasan called on the United States to reconsider President Reagan's initiative, which says no to self-determination, to a state, and no the PLO. He said: We nonetheless leave the door open for the Americans to reconsider their stand. He denied that there is any disagreement between 'Arafat and King Husayn of Jordan. During his news conference, Khalid al-Hasan stressed that the Tripoli battle in northern Lebanon is not a crossroads. It is not the end of the world; as a matter of fact, it is not important at all.

Al-Hasan said: Our presence in Tripoli is not a vital issue for the Palestinians, particularly since we did not say that we would liberate our country only through armed struggle. Our military choice is a part of the Arab choice. However, the importance of Tripoli stems from the fact that for the first time we have seen Palestinians fighting Palestinians. This is the tragedy. Nevertheless, everyone knows that Libya is financing the war and Syria is helping the dissidents and participating in the battle.

The Palestinian official added: We are now going through a phase of an overall reassessment of our strategy and structure in order to face a new era of Israeli and U.S. arrogance. We are reconsidering our calculations in order to formulatre a new strategy for the future that will enable us to face the political vacuum in the area.

Commenting on relations among the Palestinian people, the West, and the United States, Al-Hasan pointed out that the West is adopting a strategy based on ignoring the Palestinian people.

He wondered about what the Americans want: In Beirut they described us as terrorists because we have military power and weapons. When we left Beirut they said the PLO no longer exists because it does not have military power.

The PLO official stressed that the Palestinian card is tremendously important, saying that whoever holds this card can lead the Arab world. However, there is a difference between leading the Palestinian issue and playing the Palestinian card. In the first case you recognize the independence of the PLO; in the second you abrogate it. This is what we are facing with Syria today.

Al-Hasan revealed for the first time his discussion with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad before the latter's illness, saying: The Syrian president told me that he supports the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking and the unity of Fatah and the PLO and that we do not disagree on this point. Al-Hasan won-dered: Where is the trouble, then?

The Palestinian official pointed out that perhaps the trouble is in the way of handling matters, or probably it is in the fact that regimes rely on police forces to obtain information, or perhaps it is the false U.S. promises.

Al-Hasan stressed that geopolitics stipulates that Syria should becomes a strategic ally. Nevertheless, the Palestinians can manage without Syria and without Libya. They cannot, however, manage without the Arabs because the Arabs have the weapon of mutual interests with the West and can use it as a pressure card.

The Palestinian official added that the Palestinian train needs the support of an Arab engine and that the Palestinian issue needs Arab solidarity. He expressed his belief that time is in favor of the cause of the Palestinian people.

Khalid al-Hasan underscored that Palestinian unity is safe and sound. He added: We have been forced to live without an identity or entity. This is how the PLO became the identity and the entity and this is why it is impossible to destroy the PLO — the PLO is the Palestinian people who are eager to return to their homeland.

During his news conference, Al-Hasan rebuked the U.S. policy of continuing to ignore the Palestinian people. He warned that this could lead the Middle East to a state of disorder and instability.

He declared that the confrontation between the superpowers is the main cause of the tragedy suffered by the Jews, Christians, and Muslims in the land of Palestine.

Referring to the position of the Soviet Union in the area, the Palestinian official denied that the Soviet Union was absent during the recent episode. However, the Soviet Union cannot act beyond certain limits; otherwise, it will risk a confrontation with the United States — a matter which the Soviet Union does not want and which we do not seek.

What is happening in the Middle East, Al-Hasan pointed out, reflects directly on Europe. It affects Europe more than any other area. This is why this area concerns Europe more than any other area. The Palestinian official emphasized that the PLO does not have anything to do with the terrorist acts taking place in Europe.

Concluding his statement, Al-Hasan expounded his opinions on the just settlement for the Palestinian problem. He said this could be achieved if Israel withdraws from the occupied Arab territories and a UN trusteeship is set up for a time during which a referendum on self-determination would be held followed by the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Afterward, the representatives of the two countries would sit together and discuss their problems without foreign intervention in order to realize the interests of both peoples.

### Baghdad PLO Radio on Attack in S. Lebanon

*JN131732 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Heroes of the Palestinian and Lebanese Nationalist Forces continue their daring operations against the Zionist enemy's patrols and the invading forces' positions in all parts of occupied Lebanese territories. A group of the resistance fighters has carried out a successful attack on a Zionist military patrol at the entrance of the city of An-Nabatiyah, using machine guns and hand grenades. The attack left several of the patrol personnel killed or wounded.

Admitting the operation, a Zionist military spokesman said that his forces cordoned off and mopped up the area in search of the perpetrators, who managed to withdraw and return safely to base. Meanwhile, the Zionist enemy forces arrested several Lebanese citizens on the pretext they were involved in the operation.

### Arab Satellite To Be Lunched in November '84

*EA121623 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Dec 83*

[Text] (Ali Muhammad Shummu), expert of the Arab committee for the utilization of space, has said that the Arab satellite, Arabsat, which will be launched in November next year, will have 25 satellite channels and provide services for the Arab states at local and regional levels. He added that the satellite will have a dual system, direct transmission, and point-to-point transmission [al-baththth min nuqtatin ila ukhra].

(Ali Shummu), the expert of the Arab committee for the utilization of space, said in an interview published in Muscat that his current visit to a number of Arab countries is aimed at establishing contacts with the authorities concerned on the establishment of national committees for the utilization of space as well as coordination between the Arab countries and the unification of their points of view on this subject at international meetings.

## GULF AFFAIRS

### GCC Source Assails Kuwait Explosions

*GF131500 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1307 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Riyadh, 13 Dec (WAKH) — A responsible source at the GCC General Secretariat has affirmed that the explosions which took place in Kuwait yesterday do not represent any threat to the security of the GCC states. He said that these incidents were expected and are expected to be repeated. These attempts are desperate attempts by hostile parties that are disturbed by the success of the GCC countries in influencing matters in the Middle East.

In a statement to QNA in Riyadh today, the source said that the security situation in the GCC countries is normal and firm and that the security authorities in these countries are capable of confronting such attempts. He said that the attempts in Kuwait have been completely controlled and that the hostile parties have not succeeded in disturbing security in the region in general or in Kuwait in particular due to the speed in containing the events of Kuwait and the efficiency of the security authorities and their capability to control the security situation as soon as the events took place.

He said that the GCC countries have only been affected by the events to the extent that is stipulated by their basic system, cooperation and coordination in the various fields, especially the security and defense fields.

The source added that the Arabian Gulf is not far from the events occuring in the Middle East. This region is situated in an area of permanent tension. He said that the GCC countries have played an effective role in de-escalating these developments in the interest of Arab and Islamic solidarity. Therefore, some parties have not accepted the good efforts of these countries which led to important results, especially with regard to the Lebanese issue on the one hand and the Iraqi-Iranian war on the other, and that is why these parties planned the explosions in Kuwait and will plan other similar events and in the same criminal style.

The source said that these hostile parties want to undermine the efforts of the GCC to achieve its noble objectives to support the Arab and Islamic ranks. He said that these events will only lead the GCC states to greater determination to continue their effective role imposed on them by Arab and Islamic commitments and by their solid adherence to the GCC charter.

In concluding his statement the source affirmed that these terrorist attempts to which Kuwait was subjected are in fact also aimed at all the GCC states. He said the GCC countries will further strengthen their cooperation to push forward the march of the GCC. He said that the attempts will not disturb their security, because they believe that their fate is to be a strength for Arabism and a support for Islam.

### Omani, YAR Papers React to Kuwait Explosions

*GF131146 Doha QNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Excerpt] Doha, 13 Dec (QNA) — The Omani newspaper *'UMAN* termed the Kuwait explosions as an irresponsible act that represents aggression against the interests and rights of others and a violation of international law and culture. The paper stressed that the security and the stability of the region cannot tolerate such irresponsible acts that disturb security. The paper urged the region countries to drive away the foreign current and to curb its influence in order to preserve internal security and stability.

The YAR newspaper *ATH-THAWRAH* emphasized the YAR's readiness to defend the stability of Kuwait with all means. The paper referred to attempts to shake the stability of sisterly Kuwait, indicating that there is evidence that the entire Arab nation is targeted and that the attack is only a matter of time. The paper urged the Arab nation to revise its calculations, end its differences, and realize that its existence is based on the unity of its stances and on its solidarity, particularly since the strategic alliance among its enemies has become apparent.

### Amir Meets Saudi Finance Minister

*GF121550 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 12 Dec 83*

[Text] Manama, 12 Dec (WAKH) — His Highness the amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, received Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl today. The audience was attended by Bahrain Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Development and Industry Minister Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad Ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, and other officials.

Shaykh Aba al-Khayl arrived here yesterday to attend the second annual conference on Gulf banking.

### Minister Leaves for Home

*GF121716 Manama WAKH in English 1553 GMT 12 Dec 83*

[Text] Manama, 12 Dec (WAKH) — Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl and Saudi Monetary Agency Governor Shaykh Hamad as-Sayari left Manama for home today after taking parts in the second annual conference on Gulf banking. They were seen off by Bahraini Finance Minister Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim and other ranking officials. The Saudi and Bahraini finance ministers held a meeting with Brazilian Planning Minister Delfim Netto to discuss financial condition in Brazil and its attempt at scheduling its debts.

## KUWAIT

### Cabinet Holds Special Session on Situation

*LD141002 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0916 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Dec (KUNA) — Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn stated that the Cabinet began a special session today to follow up the local situation and strengthen the necessary measures in the country after the perfidious explosions in the country the day before yesterday. The minister of state told KUNA that the official communiques issued on the explosions and related matters are the "accurate, reliable reports and that any others are untrue and part of the campaign of rumors," about which the minister warned citizens and residents.

In this respect foreign news reports yesterday said that two more bodies had been discovered in the ruins of the U.S. Embassy, which was destroyed by a truck loaded with about 300 kg of explosives that forced its way through the main gate and exploded near the main buildings. Three floors were destroyed by the explosion. The minister affirmed that these reports "contain no truth whatsoever."

### Minister Says Situation 'Reassuring'

*GF131930 Doha QNA in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Riyadh, 13 Dec (QNA) — Jasim al-Marzuq, Kuwaiti minister of commerce and industry, has said that the situation in Kuwait is very reassuring and normal. He asserted that the state has been able to use its capabilities to contain (?the incidents).

In a press statement after arriving Riyadh from Kuwait today to attend the meetings of the third conference of GCC industrial cooperation, he said that the damages which have been caused by the explosions are very slight and that investigatory parties continue their work to determine the culprits. A number of suspects, including some of the wounded, will be interrogated after their recovery.

### Individual Claims Responsibility for Explosions

*JN131226 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] A man calling himself Shaykh Zayn al-'Abidin has contacted the Lebanese newspaper *AS-SAFIR* by telephone and claimed responsibility for the series of explosions in Kuwait. He said similar operations will be carried out in neighboring states. *AS-SAFIR* says that Zayn al-'Abidin informed it that the explosions which occurred in Kuwait will be repeated in neighboring states and anywhere the U.S. flag is raised. He said he will reach his targets, particularly the Israeli forces in Lebanon.

It is recalled that a movement calling itself the Islamic Jihad organization claimed responsibility for yesterday's explosions.

### Newspapers Comments on 12 Dec Explosions

*LD131407 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0747 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Dec (KUNA) — Commenting on yesterday's explosions, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS* writes: "We must do some soul-searching within ourselves and others. We must take a firm and decisive stand against everything that is happening in our country and against those who are working underground and under the cover of darkness in order to undermine the security and stability of this country. Furthermore, now is not the time to bring any security quarters to task. However, we must ask whether or not the security measures now in force live up to to the level of security and stability we desire for this country."

"All of us — officials, citizens, and residents," the paper adds, "must work together to contain the microbe of terrorism and destroy it. This is no easy task. Perhaps it is time for us to take the matters of our daily lives more seriously, to give them their due attention, to work hard to safeguard the security and interest of our country, and to expose all facts."

The paper adds: "The intensive political efforts which we should exert would be the best thing to prevent the spread of international conflicts to our homeland." "We do not doubt for one single moment that the extremist policy pursued by the administration of President Reagan and its blind link strategically with Israel arouse much enmity within the hearts of Arab and non-Arab peoples alike. This in turn creates the need for these suppressed feelings to find an outlet for themselves — also blindly — in seeking to strike at the interests of the United States and its Western allies," the paper adds.

The paper says: "It is unacceptable for the Reagan administration to use almost everything to serve the electoral interests of a President seeking to renew his term in office, sacrificing first and foremost the American interests themselves and carrying away with them the interests and security of other countries." The paper affirms that "the policy pursued by the Reagan administration has so far concentrated on one objective: the destruction of the Palestinian people and their struggling institutions in order to remove their 'digit' from the Middle East equation. We feel that this is the real, basic explanation for the grave and bloody explosions that take place in this area, an area extending to the Indian Ocean and comprising the Fertile Crescent and the Arabian Peninsula."

In conclusion, the paper writes: "We look forward to a decisive stand to be taken, particularly by the GCC — a stand of frankness and bringing the United States to account for its serious policy of alignment before the fire destroys everything American throughout the Arab area."

Under the headline of "May God Protect You, Kuwait," the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-ANBA'* writes that those who wanted yesterday "to remind us of their presence must realize that we know they are there and that we are sure of their intentions and plans. For over 3 years, we have listened to and watched all talk

and rumors broadcast and disseminated as well as all threats and instigations made against Kuwait's security and the security of the people in it."

"Many years before this," the paper adds, "there were some among us who called for a cautious look at the groupings which were developing in Kuwait and which were setting up hideouts in it, groupings that operated under the cover of night in order to darken the day of stability, the day of love, security, and prosperity, in Kuwait. For this reason, we do not believe that the United States and France were the intended victims of yesterday's day of the fifth column. We will not be deceived by the trumpets which claim that the attacks were intended against the 'symbols of imperialism.' The control tower of Kuwait International Airport is not the Eiffel Tower and the electric power station and network at Ash-Shu'aybah are not American nuclear stations. Furthermore, both the United States and France have installations and company headquarters in numerous places in the world and in places other than this strip of the Gulf coast. The United States and France have embassies and cultural centers in the capitals of those who want us to fight a war against American and who call upon us to cause France to become an enemy of the Arabs because it did not stand at their side."

The paper adds: "We reject all justifications. We understand only one thing — that we have been the intended victims and that the peace, security, and stability of Kuwait have always been a source of worry and dismay for some. We also understand that Kuwait's firm pan-Arab stand disturbs these people and arouses satanic tendencies in them. This then prompts them to frighten us in the air, on the land, and on the sea, resorting to the language of dynamite in a bid to divert us from the true stand which we have taken and to drive us to act like an ostrich and close our borders, ports and air space out of fear of them.

"While we do not claim to be the biggest or strongest power, we say to these people that we do not fear terrorism nor do we bow our heads before their well-known language. We say to them that we have learned the lessons of history, that fear is the only road to defeat, that those who stand fast will be victorious, and that at no time was terrorism a single-edged weapon and it will never be so."

In conclsuion, *AL-ANBA'* writes: "We say to our compatriots, to their Arab brothers who reside here with us, and to all who in this steadfast country are shaken by the voice of terrorism and feel disturbed by it that the danger threatens all who live in this land and all who enjoy its goodness, stability, and security. We say to every citizen and every resident that it is his duty to mobilize himslef to face up to the cowardly threats and to expose their agents without any fear. Only the criminals and the plotters should feel fear. We should not be taken in by rumors, but we should not ignore their sources either so that we may turn ourselves into guards and vigilant soldiers against them. In this way we all will work together to defeat evil and the devil."

## Press on U.S.-Israeli Pact, ROK Workers, 'Arafat

*LD121133 Kuwait KUNA in English 1028 GMT 12 Dec 83*

[Press review]

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 11 (KUNA) — A prominent Kuwait daily Monday warned that the recently re-invigorated American-Israeli strategic cooperation accord could have direct repercussions of the Gulf by providing the framework within which plans to occupy the region's oil installations could be concluded. The paper quoted a former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia as saying the agreement opened up "new horizons" for Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens, who had been promoting joint contingecy plans for a Gulf invasion since the mid seventies.

The ex-envoy, James Atkins, was quoted as saying that the idea was gaining strength in Washington, with planners counting on the region's 70,000 South Korean workers, all of whom have had military training, as a back-up force to augment the U.S. military presence, which he said was much larger now than it had been a few years ago. *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* expressed deep concern at these comments, especially as they came "not from a communist, a Soviet or a left-leaning thinker, but from a former U.S. ambassador, a member of the American elite."

Warning that the region could not afford to ignore the warning-signs implied by the revelation, *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* pointed out that the recent announcement that an offshore headquarters for the U.S. Central Command (formerly Rapid Deployment Force) had been established in the Arabian sea, supported Atkins' view. This coupled with U.S. President Ronal Reagan's recent visit to South Korea, cast a shadow of suspicion on the "Asian connection" — the military-style work camps of government-controlled Korean or Filipino workers which abound inthe Gulf, all from countries closely allied to the United States — which the paper called on regional leaders to investigate.

"It is no longer a matter of radicals and moderates," *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* concluded, stressing that all-out support for Israeli plans and the growing dimensions of American hostility to the Arab world as a whole demanded that "we open our eyes" to this ominous new reality.

*AL-ANBA'* meanwhile took up the twin themes of the need for Arab states to act in unison and the danger posed to the Arab world by the United States, commenting that the "miserable era" which the entire Arab world was going through was enough "to drive any Arab citizen to despair". "It is enough", the paper commented, "for us to read about the U.S. secretary of state making statements in Tunis about how important it is for him to say what he likes about the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance in an Arab capital...or to hear about the evacuation of Palestine's fighters from Tripoli with Israel threatening to drown them", to make Arab citizens wonder what kind of an age they are living in.

*AL-ANBA'* said that these developments coincided with a "unanimously-held dream" that Arab leaders would act for the common good. But, "we do not know if some Arab leaders read what we read, or feel the pain that we feel" about such happenings, it said.

As a first step, *AL-ANBA'* said that the departing Palestinian fighters from Tripoli should set aside their differences with Syria, and head for Damascus to stand by the Syrian Army in facing the new Israeli and American threat to that country. "Perhaps," *AL-ANBA'* said, "this is a dream", but "every event that has changed the face of history has been no more than a dream realized by struggle, intelligence and will."

*AL-WATAN* focussed on the situation in Tripoli, commenting in a short but biting editorial column that history would record the event in Tripoli as one of the Arab world's most bitter ironies. PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's unhappy predicament, it said "was whether to die on land or to die at sea — whether to be killed by friends or by enemies."

*AL-WATAN* stressed that without taking sides in the inter-Palestinian conflict, nobody could deny 'Arafat's contribution to the Palestinian cause, no matter how many mistakes he might have made on the way. Similarly, the paper said that 'Arafat's Palestinian opponents had also been part of the national liberation struggle. But there was "no bigger tready" than the opposition faction allowing itself, albeit unwittingly, "to stand in the same trench as Israel."

A stand was demanded on this issue from the opposition leaders, who biggest mistake would be to allow their differences with 'Arafat to play into Israeli hands. Arab countries, which wanted to "cast 'Arafat and his history into the sea," also had to make it clear what their purposes in evacuating the fighters by sea were, *AL-WATAN* said. Syria, the paper added, should propose a new plan for the withdrawal by providing overland routes, if it did not want to become a party to the tragedy of historic proportions that was looming on Tripoli's horizon.

### Foreign Ministry Chief Sees Turkish Ambassador

*LD131551 Kuwait KUNA in English 1529 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 13 (KUNA) — Director of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry Khalid Muhammad Ja'far met Tuesday with the Turkish ambassador to Kuwait. Ja'far told reporters that the meeting discussed bilateral relations and matters of common interest.

The Turkish ambassador explained his country's stand from permitting the American military cargo planes to transit through airspace and land in the American base for fuel during its flight from or to Europe, Ja'far added. Ja'far said the Turkish stand is based on the ground that the American presence in Lebanon was legal since it was requested by the Lebanese Government.

The ambassador stressed that the number of American soldiers passing through Turkey to Lebanon do not exceed 600 soldiers per year making an average of 50 soldiers a month only, Ja'far said.

## PDRY

### Party-Government Delegation Leaves for USSR

*GF131330 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] A party and government delegation led by Mahmud an-Najashi, YSP Central Committee member and deputy secretary, left Aden for Moscow this morning on an official visit to the USSR during which he will hold talks with CPSU officials. In a statement to ANA, An-Najashi said the talks will concentrate on relations between the two friendly countries and parties and current Arab and international developments in particular. The delegations will also exchange views on the grave developments in the region due to the aggressive tendency of the U.S. Administration and its NATO allies. He noted the grave consequences which will be brought by the U.S.-Israeli agreement and the direct U.S. military intervention in the region to subjugate it to imperialism and Zionism. In his statement, he called on all Arabs who are concerned with Arab rights and our Arab people's sovereignty and independence to maintain effective solidarity to face the threats the U.S. imperialist and Zionist policy is posing to our Arab peoples.

The delegation includes Muhammad 'Ali 'Inayah, deputy foreign minister, and a number of YSP Secretariat officials.

## QATAR

### AR-RAYAH Assails Statement by Shultz

*GF121430 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 12 Dec 83*

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 12 Dec (WAKH) — The Qatari newspaper *AR-RAYAH* said: The Arab people have become impatient as they remain silent for a long time on the U.S. interests in our countries which extend from the Gulf to the ocean. The paper said that at a time when the Arab reaction to the U.S.-Zionist strategic agreement has become so strong, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has decided to visit some of the Arab capitals in an apparent effort to alleviate Arab anger and to abort any positive step which may be undertaken by the Arabs. The Qatari paper added that instead of alleviating the revolution of rage against the U.S.-Zionist alliance, Shultz stirred up further resentment when he stated during his visit to Tunis that he asserted from an Arab capital that his country was and will always be an ally of Israel and that everyone should understand that.

The paper called on the Arabs to seriously review U.S.-Arab relations and to give them the correct description instead of terming them as firm and historic. The paper asked how these relations can be historic and firm at a time when the United States provides Israel with destructive weapons from its arsenal in order to kill our children and signs a strategic alliance with our strategic enemy.

**Development Continuing Despite Slump**
*GF130749 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 13 Dec 83 p 15*

[Text] Doha — An end-of-year report has shown "continuing development in every sector of Qatar's economy, despite the current recession and fall in oil revenues."

Addressing the council of ministers, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, said: "We have taken care to reorganise our affairs in a way that would ensure the continued drive to achieve the greatest degree of development in the shortest possible time."

The sector-by-sector review shows that the 50,000 barrels a day refinery at Umm Sa'id would go on stream by the end of the month to satisfy domestic demand for fuel oils and an export surplus for the next few years.

The heavy industry complex at Umm Sa'id has registered increased production.

The Qatar Fertiliser Company recorded its highest output with 528,000 tonnes of ammonia and 662,300 tonnes of urea, representing 89 per cent and 100.4 per cent of design capacity respectively.

Production of natural gas liquids [NGL] and petrochemicals went up during the first half of the year.

NGL production totalled 122,218 tonnes of propane, 85,006 of butane and 71,234 tonnes of gasoline, representing increases over the previous year.

NGL exports during the first months totalled 274,457 tonnes, up 80,000 tonnes on last year.

The Qatar Steel Company which has produced two million tons of steel reinforcing bars since its commissioning, is manufacturing in excess of its annual capacity of 430,000 tonnes.

Agricultural production from two government farms reached 342 tonnes in the 1982-83 season.

Nearly 17 types of vegetables were grown and greenhouse cultivation was now being tested on an area of 32,000 square metres.

Basic services also made progress.

The total number of telephone subscribers rose to 82,000 and available lines to 520,000.

Qatar has direct dialling facilities with 122 countries.

The desalination plant at Ra's Abu Fontas was expanded and four steam turbines commissioned at As-Salliyah to meet the peak daily demand of 38.4 million gallons during the summer.

A strategic reserve of 32 million gallons was added to increase reservoir facilities.

A water station at Al-Wusail, 30 kms north of Doha with a capacity of 1,500 mw of electricity and 100 million gallons of water, would come on stream in 1986.

The education sector showed improvement, with 45,416 enrolled students, 45 per cent of them girls.

A total of 3,815 students were enrolled at the University of Qatar.

Under a 10-year school building programme launched in 1980, 48 schools have been completed, 18 of them last year.

The report says 19 district health centres are now operating in addition to major hospitals.

The report says studies have been completed on projects for production of float glass, petroleum coke, ferrosilicon, silicon and ethane extraction.

Studies are also in hand on the production of argon gas.

**Greek Oil Tanker Sinks 12 Dec**
*GF121118 Doha QNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Excerpt] Doha, 13 Dec (QNA) — The Greek oil tanker *Pericles* sank yesterday after remaining ablaze since Friday.

## SAUDI ARABIA

**Foreign Minister Leaves for Damascus**
*LD140858 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0850 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] Riyadh, 14 Dec (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, left Riyadh for Damascus this morning for a visit during which he is to deliver a message from His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to His Excellency Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad concerning fraternal relations between the two countries and current developments in the Arab region.

**Klibi Arrives for Meeting With King Fahd**
*LD132217 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2125 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 13 Dec (SPA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Riyadh tonight to attend the opening ceremony of the sixh arab Youth festival, which begins tomorrow.

Klibi said on arrival that he will brief King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the outcome of his Arab tour carried out during the past few weeks and with the results of the consultatins he made. He pointed to the great importance the Arab states attach to the forthcoming Riyadh summit and said that he sensed great concern among Arab leaders that the forthcoming summit be an opportunity to assert the spirit of Fes and to find a new dynamism for backing the Arab march toward peace.

### Last Round of Australian Trade Talks Ends

*LD132308 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2133 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 13 Dec (SPA) — The joint Saudi-Australian committee this evening concluded the meetings of its third session in Riyadh under the chairmanship of Commerce Minister Dr Sulayman as-Sulayyim and Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade Bowen, who is currently visiting the Kingdom.

His excellency the minister of commerce said that the joint Saudi-Australian committee discussed a number of topics connected with the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of commerce, contracts, services, minerals, and health. His excellency pointed out that a number of contracts will be signed shortly between the Ministry of Health and the Australian Government to supply a number of the Kingdom's hospitals with services and necessary equipment from Australia. His excellency also pointed out at a press conference he held jointly at the end of the conclusion of the work of the joint committee together with the Australian trade minister that the Australian side has expressed interest in opening Australian markets to Saudi products and in bringing about an agreement for the exportation of dates from the Kingdom to Australia.

His Excellency described his agreement and the start of exports from the Kingdom to Australia as a good sign, expressing hope that this step would be followed by new ones for the exportation of petrochemicals. He said that some members of the Australian committee expressed interest in the importation of a specific kind of petrochemicals from the Kingdom known as caustic soda [as received] since they are in need of such material. Saudi Arabia has expressed readiness to export this material to Australia.

## UAE

### President Receives Mideast Envoy Rumsfield

*GF131003 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan called on the United States to pursue a balanced and unbiased policy in the Middle East and to exert intensive efforts for the security and stability of this region, especially since the United States, as a superpower, is required to shoulder responsibility for the international security and stability. This came during a meeting between his highness the president and U.S. special envoy to the Middle East Donald Rumsfeld at Al-Maqam Palace in Al-'Ayn city this morning.

His highness told the U.S. envoy that an immediate effort should be made to eliminate the sufferings of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and to reach a peaceful settlement that provides the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and that safeguards the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of Lebanon. His highness affirmed that such a just settlement is the only effective solution to confront escalation in the region.

His highness also stressed the necessity of putting an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war. He called on the international community to dedicate their efforts to ending this war, which is not in favor of the two Muslim peoples and countries and which also threatens the security and stability of the region.

The meeting was attended by Surur ibn Muhammad, chairman of the president's court; Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and mineral resources; Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; and George Lumsden, U.S. ambassador to the UAE.

### AL-ITTIHAD Editorial

*GF140921 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* has noted that His Highness President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan was frank and clear when he apprised Rumsfeld on facts of the situation in the region. He also gave a specific definition of the situation, saying that if the United States considers and adopts these views, then this will be a colossal gain for our homeland, for the peoples of the Middle East, and for international peace and security.

The paper said this represented in the fact that the cause of malady and crisis that shake Middle East is the suffering and injustice which has afflicted the Palestinian people and consequently the Lebanese people. Moreover, the solution to the Palestinian issue or the Middle East issue as a whole can be attained only within the framework of a just settlement in addition to demanding that the United States follow a balanced and unbiased policy.

The paper continued by saying that these demands come at a time the United States has escalated and developed its strategic alliance with the direct enemy of the Arabs, Israel, and are made so that the United States will not believe we are unaware or careless toward the plans which are machinated against the security of our nation. We hope the U.S. envoy will convey this clear and frank message to the officials at the White House so that they will find the right course to take.

### AL-BAYAN Comments on Shultz Statement

*GF120656 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 12 Dec 83*

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] The UAE paper *AL-BAYAN* noted that U.S. policy, since the days of Truman, has provided Israel with whatever it needed to ensure the continuation of its existence and aggression. Consecutive U.S. presidents have continued to support Israel in the form of weapons, funds, and economic aid. These presidents have attempted to cover up this support with statements to deceive the Arabs. There has not been a single U.S. president who has defined the U.S. stance on the Arab-Israeli dispute as accurately as President Reagan.

The paper referred to the statement by U.S. Secretary Shultz, who is hoping to be the vice presidential candidate in the next election, as being a challenge and provocation to the Arab nation. The paper indicated that this statement on the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation contained nothing new but did reveal the U.S. position by stripping it of the traditional transparent cover which concealed the U.S. policy in the past.

Concluding, *AL-BAYAN* called for understanding this bitter and contracted experience with the United States and the other superpower and to be convinced, in light of this fact, that counting on others, no matter who the other side is, will not liberate a land or return a single refugee to his homeland. We have to count on ourselves and our own capabilities.

### Foreign Ministry 'Source' Condemns Kuwait Blasts

*NC131351 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Cairo, 13 Dec (MENA) — An official source at the Foreign Ministry today vehemently condemned the blasts which occurred in Kuwait yesterday. The official source said the fact that some quarters resort to terrorism, murder, and bloodshed is a cause of concern for all those interested in the security and stability of the Gulf area and the Middle East. He added that the encouragement of terrorist acts is contradictory to the principles of international law and the UN Charter and disregards the interests of nations in the area.

### Mubarak Denounces Bomb Attacks

*NC141309 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning held a meeting in the Republican Palace with the political group to discuss the latest developments in the Middle East. After the 2 and ¼-hour meeting, President Mubarak commented on the regrettable incidents that have recently occurred in Kuwait. He said:

[Begin recording] We denounce acts of violence. This is a clear matter, and it is Egypt's line. We denounce acts of violence, murder, and destruction because they do not help a solution at all. The complications in the area are due to the delay in solving the Palestinian issue. We are afraid this delay will lead to the liquidation of the issue. This will not stop events but will lead to their exacerbation, not only in this area but in many other areas in the world. [end recording]

Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, referring to these events said: Egypt must have a stand in this regard aimed at ending tension and concentrating on the peace efforts, rather than on the regrettable incidents that are taking place. These incidents threaten all the countries in the region, as well as our vital interests. He said: We are still in the stage of studying the necessary steps with all the parties concerned — Arab and non-Arab. He affirmed that the continuation of the occupation in Lebanon is leading to many repercussions. The recent developments also lead to the complication of the situation. These developments must be contained by returning the area to the direction of peace in order to prevent an increase in the acts of sabotage.

## Further on Visit of Cypriot House President

### Meets With 'Ali

*NC131347 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today met with Mr Yeoryios Ladhas [president of the Cypriot House of Representatives]. During the meeting, they reviewed the developments in the Middle East and the Cyprus crisis. 'Ali explained the efforts made by Egypt to achieve peace in the Middle East.

### Feted by Speaker Laylah

*NC131634 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Excerpts] Cairo, 13 Dec (MENA) — People's Assembly Speaker Dr Kamil Laylah hosted a reception in honor of Ladhas, president of the Cypriot House of Representatives, who is currently visiting Cairo. During the reception, Laylah made a speech in which he stressed that when Egypt announced its peace initiative, it aimed at making the area enjoy a just and permanent peace, a peace which will ensure the legitimate rights of all parties to the conflict in the Middle East, including the right of the Palestinian people to determine their future. He described the events in Lebanon as representing an extremely serious situation and adding new complications to the volatile situation in the Middle East. He pointed out that Egypt still reiterates the appeal "hands off Lebanon." Egypt appeals to all Lebanese parties to return to the negotiating table to complete the dialogue they began in order to achieve a national reconciliation acceptable to all parties.

Dr Laylah said Egypt appeals to the Palestinian brothers to stop their bloodshed in order to protect the people's unity and struggle. He said Egypt stresses that it stands by the PLO and the Palestinian people's will. He asserted that Egypt denounces the current blockade to which the city of Tripoli is being subjected and considers it a hostile measure. He said the responsibility to achieve peace basically falls on Israel, which must abandon its policy and illegal practices against the land and people in the occupied Arab territory and act to build bridges of confidence in the area.

Dr Laylah further said that Egypt denounces the Gulf war and demands that Iran respond to the Iraqi offers and promptly halt military operations. Dr Laylah pointed out that Egypt supports the UN resolutions regarding the solution for the Cyprus problem. Egypt emphasizes, he added, that the maintenance of Cyprus' political independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty constitute the fundamental bases for solving the problem.

Laylah said that there is a dire need to solve the problem without delay and in accordance with the UN resolutions, adding that there is also a need for respecting the basic human rights of both Cypriot communities. Laylah added that the territorial integrity of Cyprus should be supported so that Cyprus manages to continue its national march as a sovereign state, and in keeping with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

The president of the Cypriot House of Representatives made a speech during which he stressed the need for Israel to withdraw from all the occupied territories and for all nations to exercise self-determination. He added that the key for solving the Middle East problem lies in finding a settlement for the Palestinian problem. The Cypriot official added that it is about time for the Palestinian people to live on their land and decide their own future. Ladhas said the Palestinians should be left to make their own decisions freely and to establish their state on their land. The Palestinians, he added, should lay aside their differences and start thinking about their future and making their own decisions. The Cypriot official made note of the Cyprus problem and the declaration of independence in the northern part of the island, saying: Since 1974 we have not found the way to solve the Cyprus problem peacefully.

Ladhas described the declaration of independence for the northern part of Cyprus — which was made by the Turkish Cypriots — as an assault against legitimacy and law, adding that this is an illegal secession of a part of the island and it contradicts UN resolutions and charters, as well as the Cyprus charter which was signed by both Cypriot communities and which contains all the guarantees.

The Cypriot official lauded the Egyptian stand regarding the Cyprus problem and regarding the declaration of a new state in northern Cyprus.

Ladhas added: We desire the support of the Egyptian Government and people. Ladhas expressed his hope that his visit to Egypt at the head of a delegation will lead to strengthening the friendly bonds and relations between the two countries and their peoples and that it would pave the road for the resumption of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Cyprus.

Concluding his speech, the Cypriot official said the solution for the Cyprus problem is attainable only through negotiations and demonstration of goodwill, adding that reason must prevail and that the Turkish community and the Turkish Government should retract the recognition of the northern Cyprus state. The Cypriot parliamentary delegation is due to leave Cairo on Thursday for Cyprus.

### Ghali Says Visit 'Successful'

*NC131638 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1555 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Cairo, 13 Dec (MENA) — In a press statement today, Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, described the current visit of the Cyprus delegation to Egypt under the leadership of Cyprus parliament president Yeoryios Ladhas as successful. He said it helped bolster bilateral relations in the coming stage. Dr Ghali yesterday held discussions with the delegation which dealt with bilateral relations.

### 'Ali Receives Message From Gandhi to Mubarak

*NC131712 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 13 Dec (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak today received a message from Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister and current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received the message today when he met with Indian Ambassador to Egypt Alfred Sylvester Gonsalves.

Following the meeting, the Indian ambassador said Gandhi's message to Mubarak deals with the results of the efforts and contacts made by the Nonaligned Movement's 8-member committee regarding the Palestinian issue, on the situation in the Middle East, on the current events in Lebanon, and on the rift within the PLO. The Indian ambassador noted that the committee has underscored to the various Arab parties, particularly the Palestinians, the importance of settling their differences. He added that the committee was not able to meet Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee; however, it contacted him by telephone.

### UAE Officer Lauds Egyptian Weapons, Army

*NC131735 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Cairo, 13 Dec (MENA) — Lieutenant Colonel Bakhit Suwaydan Bakhit, head of the UAE military delegation currently visiting Cairo, has praised the military relations between Egypt and the UAE, describing them as strong and excellent. In a special statement for MENA, the UAE military official proclaimed the need to invigorate these relations further on the basis of coordination and information exchange between the two countries; particularly since the Egyptian Army has been in existence for a long time and has extensive combat experience. He called for continuing the visits between the military delegations of the two countries. In his statement, the UAE military official lauded the efficacy of Egyptian-made weapons. He said: The idea of our procuring Egyptian weapons is an excellent idea and must be put into practice.

Bakhit expressed his belief that the UAE is considering this subject, adding that as long as there is an Arab country, such as Egypt, which manufactures and exports weapons, we should first turn to it for our weapon purchases instead of importing from abroad. Concluding his statement, the military official said he and his accompanying delegation — which comprises officers from the artillery, armored, and infantry corps of the UAE Army — highly benefited from attending the Second Army maneuvers which took place today. They described the maneuver as excellent and consistent with the long-standing experience of the Egyptian Army.

### 'Ali on U.S.-Israeli Alliance, Arab Ties

*PM140930 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 9 Dec 83 pp 1,4*

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali by Muhammad Barakat in Cairo — date not specified]

[Excerpts] At the beginning I asked the deputy prime minister and foreign minister: Do you believe that the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement will be a burden on and a stumbling block to peace efforts in the area?

He replied: It is premature at present to make predictions or to come to definite conclusions in this regard. We have received from the United States affirmations that President Reagan has made it clear to [Israeli Prime Minister] Shamir during their talks that he adheres to his 1 September peace initiative, as well as his commitment to the implementation of Security Council resolutions on all the fronts, and also with regard to the question of settlements and the need to complete the peace in the Middle East.

The United States has assured us during our contacts with it of the need to reach a just and lasting solution for the Middle East crisis.

In the light of this we expect these commitments and pledges to be honored, in which case a categorical judgment can be made, particularly since this cooperation is dependent on the work of the joint U.S.-Israeli political and military group, which will

meet twice a year. We will closely follow up the work of this group and the results that stem from the discussions. But naturally, we hope that the peace process will not be adversely affected by the new U.S.-Israeli relationship. We also hope that the outcome of the new operation will not be, as has happened in the past, Israeli success in obtaining everything from the United States without changing its attitude toward the points of disagreement between the U.S. and the Israeli sides, particularly with regard to the ways and means of settling the Palestine problem.

Question: What is your view of the future of peace in the area at present in the light of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance?

Answer: I believe that the future of peace in the area will largely depend on our attitude as Arabs more than on anything else. In other words, if the Arab brothers fully realize the serious conditions which the area is experiencing now and the challenges involved and feel that these conditions and challenges require a stand of Arab solidarity and full mobilization of their efforts and resources with a view to utilizing them as a means of pressure in order to obtain their rights and achieve peace on the basis of the Fes resolutions, then I believe that this will be a positive stand that will give momentum to peace efforts and achieve the objectives we are seeking.

We must not forget that the October 1973 war took place in extremely difficult international circumstances and despite the desire to maintain the status quo, but the stand of Arab solidarity and the motivation of the Armed Forces had their effect in achieving victory. I am sure that if a similar Arab stand can be shown toward the peace process, we will be able to bring this process to its desired objectives.

Question: It is being said that total U.S. support for Israel will in the end favor the Soviet Union, in that it will confirm to the Arab countries that the United States is a biased party in the Middle East and that the Soviet Union is their only haven.

Answer: I believe that the key to the situation is in the hands of the Arab countries themselves. As President Mubarak said, all the cards of the solution are in the hands of the Arabs. Polarization is the most dangerous thing that could happen to the Arabs, and the basic criterion for the Arab countries' attitude toward any foreign country is primarily pan-Arab and national interests, and the extent to which this relationship enables the realization of these interests. Certainly the policy of polarization involves the Arabs in the great powers' game and is contrary to the nonalignment policy. It also places Arab interests in a secondary position compared with the interests of the two sides of the polarization.

Question: How do you evaluate the present Egyptian-Arab relations in the light of the present Arab situation?

Answer: I believe that since his excellency the president took office, Egyptian-Arab relations have witnessed positive development. Also, Egypt's policy toward its Arab sisters is proceeding in accordance with a plan to develop and strengthen these relations. I would like to assure you that we are in constant contact with the majority of Arab states and we exchange views and consult with them on Arab issues that concern us.

Question: There is an old question that keeps coming to the fore before and after every Egyptian move toward the Arabs or vice versa. The question is: Will Egyptian relations with the Arab countries or some of them to be restored shortly?

Answer: I assure you that during its Arab contacts Egypt did not raise the question of exchanging ambassadors; this is a matter left to the Arab brothers, each according to his condition and the time that suits him. With regard to Egyptian-Arab relations, they do exist and were evident, whether in the president's meetings with a number of Arab leaders at international conferences, the letters his excellency exchanges with Arab leaders, or the dispatch of envoys. In addition there are the bilateral relations that exist between Egypt and the Arab countries in the various fields. What matters at present is the content of relations.

Question: It is being said that a certain Arab country — Saudi Arabia — is behind the non-restoration of Egyptian-Arab relations so far, and that it is using its influence to prevent a restoration despite the desire of some Arab countries to restore relations with Egypt. What is your answer to this?

Answer: I do not think that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom has any national interest in adopting such an attitude. Egypt, as the biggest Arab power and in view of its clout in the Arab world, carries influential and substantial weight. Also, its moderate policy is a basic factor in the balance of the area, and any disruption of this balance will affect the rest of the area. Therefore, we see no pan-Arab or national interest in adopting such an attitude toward Egypt.

I would like to remind you that when there was harmony in Egyptian-Saudi relations, the area witnessed positive results and carried influential and effective weight in the international situation. It was possible to deal with many problems in the Arab arena in favor of all the Arabs. There is no doubt that the brothers in Saudi Arabia, as part of their desire to maintain Arab solidarity, pursue a policy based on bringing the Arabs together and settling their disputes so that the Arab countries can confront all the dangers and challenges facing them.

Question: What is your comment on the term "cold peace" with Israel?

Answer: No comment.

Question: Do you believe that peace with Israel will become colder during the coming days, and what is the Egyptian criterion in this regard?

Answer: I believe that Egypt has more than once proved its commitment to peace both in words and in deeds. It has negotiated with Israel with good will and respected the contractual agreements that resulted from the negotiations both in letter and in spirit. But the behavior and policies of Israel have led to complications in the relations between the two countries.

Peace does not depend on one party; rather, it is a mutual relationship requiring the understanding by each party of the legitimate rights and interests of the other and the need to fulfill the agreed commitments. The development of Egyptian-Israeli

relations will be proportionate to the flexibility Israel shows in its policy toward Arab issues.

Question: It has been said that there are U.S. pressures for the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel. Is this true, and what is Egypt's attitude toward it?

Answer: Egypt, as is known and in the light of its past and present stands, does not accept pressure. The principle of its action is primarily its national interest and the freedom to make its own decision. With regard to the question of returning the Egyptian ambassador, the United States, within the context of its role in the achievement of peace between Egypt and Israel, inquired about the circumstances under which the Egyptian ambassador could be returned to Israel. Egypt has explained its viewpoint and its stand on this matter during the many contacts we have had with U.S. quarters. We sensed understanding of our viewpoint by some of these quarters. When the reasons that led us to recall our ambassador cease to exist, he will return to his post. I would like to make it quite clear that Egypt and the United States understand one another's attitude toward all the problems. Therefore we might agree as much as we might disagree, but this does not affect the good relations between the two countries.

## AL-AHRAM Warns of Dangers of U.S.-Israeli Pact

*PM131601 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 9 Dec 83 pp 1,3*

[Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' article: "We, Israel, and the Agreement"]

[Text] We can say without exaggeration that the revived strategic agreement between the United States and Israel is one of the most serious political developments witnessed in the area, if not the most serious of all. In fact, what has been said about the agreement makes it a far more serious event than the agreement signed in November 1981 and frozen 2 weeks later following Israel's annexation of the Golan; it is more serious in its scope, which is said to be wider than that of the previous agreement, and more serious in its expected impact on the balances of power in this explosive part of the world.

When this agreement was first signed 2 years ago, when it was said that one of its objectives was to achieve the idea of "strategic consensus," which gives priority in the U.S. plans in the area to confrontation with the Soviet Union, the confrontation lines between the two superpowers in the Middle East were not as close — indeed, they are almost touching — as they are now in Lebanon 2 years later. The eastern Mediterranean was not the scene of a heavy concentration of U.S. 6th Fleet ships and Marines whose like has not been seen since the end of World War II.

Also the earlier agreement, despite its seriousness, did not mean that the United States had finally given up efforts to find a solution for the Middle East problem and establish peace. But now we are afraid — and fear alone is of no avail — that all the regional and international conditions have conspired to mark this agreement as a sign of danger on the horizon threatening the whole area. one of the agreement's first features, as London's *THE GUARDIAN* said in a commentary, is that it indicates that the United States is no longer as committed to the objective of peace in the area as it used to be. In the opinion of important political quarters, it also means a new approach to the problems of the area that gives maximum priority to the objective of confronting the Soviet Union over the objective of solving the problems of the area, of which the Palestine problem is the crux.

It also means, according to former U.S. Presidential National Security Adviser Brzezinski, that "U.S. strength becomes a tool for the implementation of Israeli foreign policy in the area," not the other way around, as the agreement's planners in Washington imagine. They imagine that the agreement places Israel's capabilities, resources, and strategic position in the area in the service of the objectives of U.S. strategy alone.

What is even more serious is that the agreement was announced at a time when U.S. policy is tending toward escalating the international tension between it and the Soviet Union in many locations on the world map, from the European arena to Central America and the Middle East. The agreement unfortunately comes at a time when the Arab situation in general has deteriorated, which makes it easy to implement, without fear of any effective reaction by the Arab side that might threaten U.S. interests in the Arab countries which this agreement threatens.

The Egyptian stand on all this is clear and shows a realization of the seriousness of the situation from a sound historical viewpoint — namely, Egypt declared that the agreement constitutes a basic stumbling block to the peace process in the area and that it disturbs the military balance in favor of Israel, or, rather, that this balance has become even more disturbed and thus constitutes a direct threat to Egyptian security in particular and Arab security in general.

What changes took place in the area and what changes took place in U.S. policy in the area to warrant reviving the old agreement and widening its scope to such an extent that the seriousness of the previous agreement pales beside the new one. Certainly there is the strategic consensus theory, which assumes giving priority to the objective of confronting the Soviet Union and preventing the spread of its influence and places that objective over all other objectives. There is also clear U.S. fear of the increased Soviet influence in the area represented by the presence of Soviet advisers in Syria and the flow of sophisticated Soviet weapons to Syria. There is a common U.S.-Israeli desire to strike at Syria in order to achieve two basic objectives: to strike at the Soviet influence and prevent the Soviet presence from affecting U.S. interests in the area, as well as to cut Syria down to size now that the Syrian role in impeding a solution of the Lebanese problem has assumed greater proportions.

This was particularly true after the United States realized during the Lebanese reconciliation conference in Geneva and President al-Jumayyil's visit to Washington that all the Lebanese parties, including the National Salvation Front and the Druze, who are supposed to be pro-Syrian, rejected Syrian intervention in Lebanese affairs. In addition to all that, there are auxiliary factors that have contributed to bringing about this serious agreement at this particular time. One of these is the fact that U.S.-Israeli relations are at their best since the inception of Israel in 1948. Meanwhile there is an increasing U.S. belief in Israel's ability to

achieve U.S. objectives in the area, and a growing desire by the Americans to withdraw their forces from Lebanon before the elections and to charge Israel with carrying out tasks on their behalf, the most important of these being to curb the Syrians. This is confirmed by recent reports that the Zionist lobby in the United States, which usually supports Democratic presidential candidates, has decided to support Reagan and the Republicans at the next election.

This is also confirmed by the fact that the transfer of Israeli leadership from Begin to Shamir has contributed to strengthening the ties between Israel and the United States, despite the fact that Shamir used to be against this strategic agreement on the grounds that it was prejudicial to Israeli sovereignty and decisionmaking. The present Israeli political leadership is now more in tune with U.S. policy and more prepared to cooperate with it than any previous Israeli leadership.

Thus the new agreement has come into being. What dangers does it involve for our area? The serious thing is that the agreement poses for us both immediate and long-term dangers of equal seriousness and importance: These dangers are so intertwined that it is difficult to determine which are likely to materialize first and which are the least likely to materialize at present.

The first of these dangers is that the agreement moves the arena of confrontation between the two superpowers to the Middle East in the midst of a frenzied escalation of the potential nuclear confrontation between the superpowers, as well as in the midst of a feverish race for the deployment of nuclear missiles by the United States around the Soviet Union and by the Soviet Union around the United States. And as the confrontation lines become closer, the possibilities of danger are increasing and escalating.

The agreement disturbs, or further disturbs, the military balance of power between Israel and the Arab countries collectively, particularly between Israel and Egypt, which might tempt some Israeli leaders to act rashly and attack neighboring countries with the aim of gaining new political advantages or achieving political objectives which Israel makes no secret of. This is particularly true since one of the clauses of the agreement provdes for turning the U.S. military loans to Israel into outright grants and gives Israel numerous economic and financial facilities. Including the U.S. import of some Israeli military industry products and marketing of them in other countries, which helps to solve Israel's economic problem and to increase, boost, and continue the development of military production. The solution of Israel's economic problems, which became evident following the invasion of Lebanon, and the boosting of Israel's military power by the United States might tempt Israel to commit political foolishness and tempt the extremist wing in Israel, now represented by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, to resort to violence in order to achieve Israeli objectives.

The disturbance of the balance of power between Israel and the biggest Arab country and the one most capable of defending itself — Egypt — constitutes a real, existing danger, and not just a potential danger like the Soviet danger which U.S. Secretary of State Shultz talked about in justifying the announcement of this agreement. The United States is taking precautions against Soviet expansion, is building up forces to confront it, and is asking us to support its steps along this road. But at the same time it is not answering our serious question: What about Israeli expansion, which needs no evidence to prove its intentions, its strategy, or its ideology as held by Israel? What are you offering us to confront this danger while you are pouring arms into Israel, raising it to the level of a NATO member state, turning it into an advanced U.S. arms depot, and trusting it with training in and maintenance of these arms so that they can be used at any moment? You are also transferring to Israel advanced technology for arms manufacture and solving its financial problems.

In other words, what are you offering us so that we can protect ourselves from Israel, which you are turning into a regional major power on the pretext of confronting Soviet influence and fulfilling strategic tasks on behalf of the United States in the area? Even this old concept is no longer understandable now that details of the agreement have been released. According to these details, you are giving all this aid to Israel in return for nothing, except that when it is necessary to carry out special missions, American soldiers will carry them out with U.S. arms stored in Israel and kept always ready for use under maintenance contracts for which Israel is to be paid. In other words, you are boosting Israel's capability without limits but perhaps with one single consideration — that this be at the expense of U.S. relations with the Arab countries which have sought peace at the cost of their own security and stability.

Furthermore, who can guarantee that to charge Israel with cutting Syria down to size will ensure protection for U.S. interests in the area, for it is known that, although there is agreement between Israel and U.S. objectives, there is a considerable difference between these objectives that sometimes prompts Israel to achieve its own objectives at the expense of U.S. objectives. Who, for example, can guarantee that might will not tempt Israel into threatening U.S. interests in the Gulf when Israel previously bombed the Iraqi nuclear reactor contrary to U.S. policy objectives in the area?

By what logic can we understand what the Americans are reiterating — that this agreement will not halt U.S. peace efforts and will not be at the expense of U.S.-Arab relations?

This agreement is quite clearly contrary to Reagan's peace initiative in the Middle East, which Israel has rejected and still rejects. Its proclamation means a submission by the United States to Israel's viewpoint, which rejects the initiative and peace. Its seriousness becomes even more evident when we realize that it perpetuates the strategic imbalance in the area in favor of Israel at a time when efforts to establish peace and resolve the problem are on the retreat, particularly the U.S. efforts in this regard. What does this mean when Egypt has no similar opportunity to achieve a balance between itself and the Israeli strength through U.S. aid and arms supplies? Does this not mean that, with U.S. support and U.S. strength, Israel is tending toward establishing a peace of faits accomplis or a "Roman" peace dictated by force and not supported by justice?

Also, why does the proclamation of this agreement coincide suspiciously with the uproar that Israel and its prime minister are creating over the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv and with the Israeli attempts to turn the United States

against Egypt and requests it to bring pressure to bear on Egypt to make it return the ambassador. Egypt's attitude toward this agreement is clear and frank and was stated by President Mubarak. Its stand toward this aproar is firm. In this regard President Mubarak firmly told me:

We consider this uproar over the return of the Egyptian ambassador to be direct interference in Egyptian sovereignty. The Egyptian ambassador will return to Tel Aviv only after Israel's total withdrawal from Lebanon, reactivation of the problem of Tabah, and the resumption of efforts to solve the Palestine problem. This stand is a matter of principle and is not subject to bargaining, and we will not change it. As for Shamir's incomprehensible claim that Egyptian public opinion wants to normalize relations with Israel but the Egyptian political leadership objects to this, I can say that I know more than Shamir what Egyptian public opinion wants. If the Israeli Embassy in Cairo conveys to him this misleading impression, then I would say to him that this impression is not true at present and that after an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and reactivation of the outstanding problems, I will return to the Egyptian people in order to seek their approval for the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel.

Likewise, Shamir's attempts to use the United States in order to bring pressure to bear on Egypt — President Mubarak continues — are rejected. EGYPT DOES NOT ACCEPT PRESSURE FROM ANYBODY BUT WOULD ACCEPT DIALOGUE AND UNDERSTANDING. [capitalized passage underlined in original] Shamir's claim that Egypt stopped the autonomy talks is a reversal of the facts. It was Israel that froze the talks, and this took place in two stages.

First: by insisting that I visit Jerusalem during my visit to Israel and by saying that if I would not visit Jerusalem then I should not visit Israel, something that is contrary to all international custom and the most fundamental rules of protocol.

Second: by insisting on holding alternate sessions of talks in Jerusalem, which Egypt rejected because it felt that this was merely a ruse to freeze the negotiations, since visiting Jerusalem is not the issue but simply an excuse to halt the talks. On the other hand, this is a principled stand from which Egypt will not deviate because to do so would be a recognition of something that Egypt and the majority of world countries do not accept, namely Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Even As-Sadat's only visit to Jerusalem was not a recognition by Egypt of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, but a step along the road to peace during the first peace shock, because As-Sadat wanted to address the Israeli Knesset, which is located in Jerusalem. Afterwards As-Sadat himself never visited Jerusalem. When he visited Israel later he deliberately visited it by sea so as to go to Haifa rather than Jerusalem. Later he visited Beersheba and not Jerusalem. Therefore Egypt's attitude toward Jerusalem did not change, despite the initial visit, which aimed at addressing Israeli public opinion and world opinion regarding the cause of peace.

Furthermore, on what basis, President Mubarak wonders, can autonomy negotiations now begin? Obviously there is no common ground now on which such talks can begin. In Israel they interpret the concept of autonomy in a radically different way from the agreement on it embodied in the Camp David accords. The testimony of former U.S. President Jimmy Carter regarding this concept confirms this. Also, Israeli has rendered the framework of autonomy devoid of meaning by insisting on going ahead with building settlements and imposing Israeli laws in the Golan, which is contrary to Security Council Resolution 242 and to the letter and spirit of the Camp David accords, and also by invading Lebanon, imposing Israeli sovereignty on Jerusalem, and failing to implement any of the 17 clauses of the measures to build up confidence in the West Bank and Gaza. In addition to that there is another factor, namely the Reagan initiative, which spoke about Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, which means that Palestinians need to take part in any talks on autonomy. Is Israel ready to accept this?

If it is ready to accept this and if Israeli intentions to establish peace and to protect the right of countries to live in peace and security in the area are genuine, we are, President Mubarak continues, ready to negotiate with the devil in order to implement these objectives. As for the talk about side issues, such as the claim that Egypt prevents tourists from visiting Israel, that it is restricting free trade with Israel, or that the Egyptian foreign minister uses the term "cold peace" to describe the peace with Israel, our answer to all these things, the president told me, is that Egypt does not ban anybody from going to Israel if he wants to and that Egypt's trade relations with world countries are carried out in the light of its established economic policy, which serves its own interests, and on an economic and not a political basis. As for the term "cold peace," it is merely a description of an existing state created by Israel through the policy it has exercised in the area since the signing of the treaty, not a definition of a kind of peace between us and it.

Here President Mubarak concludes his remarks commenting on the Israeli uproar that accompanied the proclamation of the agreement, but there remains the important question: What comes after the proclamation and implementation of this serious agreement?

Egypt once again underlines the gravity of this agreement with regard to peace plans in the area and to Arab national security, all of which prompts it to call for a military balance between Egypt and Israel in order to deter any potential rash Israeli behavior and any potential aggression against it. Egypt demands this in order to protect itself not in order to commit aggression against anybody. The history of the area shows who adopts the policy of aggression and expansion and who adopts the policy of self-defense and advocacy of peace.

The importance of this demand becomes even greater given the presence of three Israeli personalities at the summit of power in Israel who were among those who rejected the peace treaty with Egypt. These are Prime Minister Shamir, Defense Minister Arens, and Finance Minister Kohen-Orgad. Egypt asks for this and insists on it. Egypt also demands that attention be directed to solving the essence of the problem that is causing instability in the whole area, namely the Palestine problem. The expulsion of Palestinians from Lebanon will not solve the problem but rather will further complicate it. There must be a solution for the basic problem, and this will not come about by allowing Israel to do what it likes in the West Bank and Gaza and to refuse to respond to U.S. efforts to make it promise — merely promise —

to stop the building of settlements. The continuing disregard of the problem and failure to solve it in an equitable manner can only mean the continuation of disturbances and explosions. In the end it will only mean that certain countries in the area will continue to need Soviet support and Soviet aid, something that the United States thinks it will remove from the Arab arena via its agreement with Israel.

There remains a final word that must be said to the Arab countries in general and to Syria in particular: What, more than what has already happened, are you waiting for before regaining your basic strength in the face of danger, namely Egypt? What does Syria expect from its irrational stand in Lebanon and attitude toward Iraq, from its threats to Jordan and the PLO, and from volunteering to achieve all the Israeli objectives that have brought all these horrors upon us and will soon open the gates of hell against us? By what logic then — if only by the logic of the alleged leadership — do you [Syrians] insist on depriving the Arab nation of its basic strength by insisting on excluding Egypt, isolating it, and thwarting every attempt to agree on joint Arab action. What is it you want? A question which we wish to hear answered by them [Syrians] and by the Arab brothers of common destiny who are oblivious to the dangers threatening the area from every side, which, with the proclamation of this agreement, have shifted from the periphery to the heart of the area.

## Armed Forces General Command Communique No 1,309

*JN131715 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Dec (INA) — The Iranian forces sustained many losses when their troop concentrations in the northern, central, and southern sectors were pounded today. Iraqi forward units succeeded in killing five Iranian soldiers, destroying two excavators and one vehicle, and capturing quantities of Iranian weapons and military hardware. This was stated by Iraqi Military Communique No 1,309 issued here this evening. The communique added that an Iranian boat and its crew were captured off the Iraqi coast on the Arab Gulf.

The communique also stated that the Iranian artillery today shelled Mandali and its suburbs, damaging civilian installations. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,309 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The valiant sons of Iraq, who have confronted the unjust Iranian aggression during the past period of the war, are capable of defending their beloved homeland and the glorious Arab nation's security and future and of inflicting on the covetous aggressors and their suspect collaborators the heaviest losses and the most humiliating defeats. The results of the activities in the sectors of operations yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. A force belonging to our valiant naval forces sighted a small Iranian boat off our coast in the Arab Gulf with several Iranians on board. They were all taken prisoner and were evacuated to the rear lines in the above mentioned area.

2. Our forward units shelled several pieces of enemy equipment opposite their positions east of Basra, destroying one excavator and one vehicle.

3. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite one of our forward units' positions in the Maysan sector. Our unit pounded it with all types of weapons, killing three and wounding others.

4. One of forward units pounded an enemy troop concentration opposite its positions in the central sector of the battlefield with all types of weapons, killing two and wounding others.

5. Our forward units shelled an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct hits. In another area in the same sector, our combat patrols found several serviceable weapons and military hardware of various types.

6. The criminal Khomeyniites today shelled Mandali and its suburbs, damaging several civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 December 1983

## ATH-THAWRAH Scores Iran for Kuwait Explosions

*JN140850 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0738 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 14 Dec (INA) — The newspaper *ATH-THAWRAH* has said that despite the fact that Iraq's battle against the Iranian regime's aggression is a national battle to defend Iraq's sovereignty, security, and dignity, it is also a pan-Arab battle in which Iraq defends the eastern frontiers of the Arab homeland and the Arab Gulf region against the expansionist Iranian regime's ambitions. This came today in *ATH-THAWRAH*, the organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, in an article commenting on the Iranian regime's hideous crime against fraternal Kuwait on Monday.

The paper said: Since its assumption of power, the suspect ruling gang in Iran has openly declared its intention to export anarchy and destruction to the various countries in the Arab East and the Arabian Peninsula under its infamous slogan of exporting the revolution because it considers the Arab Gulf region as a field for its vital interests to expand, realize ambitions, and impose domination and hegemony.

The Iranian rulers issued and continue to issue feverish threats against the Gulf states. They have even boasted that they have elements in the Gulf states ready to carry out acts of terror and sabotage. They launched three armed aggressions against fraternal Kuwait and hatched more than one plot in various Gulf states. Their plots were discovered and it was confirmed that Iranian organizations were behind them.

## GDR's Kleiber Leaves Baghdad 13 December

*JN131257 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Dec (INA) — Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and his delegation, left Baghdad today following a 5-day visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Kleiber said that his meetings and talks with senior Iraqi officials were successful and useful and defined the course of future cooperation between the two countries in various fields. The GDR official also expressed his country's support for Iraq's efforts to settle the Iraq-Iran conflict peacefully.

### Reportage on King Husayn's Visit to Paris

For French and Jordanian reportage on the visit to France of King Husayn, including his arrival and statements following a meeting with President Mitterrand, see the France section of the 13 December Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

### Donald Rumsfeld Arrives in Amman 14 December

*JN141110 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] Amman —Donald Rumsfeld, U.S. envoy to the Middle East, arrived in Amman this morning on a 1-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, he will meet with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, and a number of other officials.

### Continued Reaction to, Comment on Kuwaiti Bombings

#### Hasan Phones Kuwaiti Amir

*JN131355 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] At the instructions of His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, contacted Kuwaiti Amir His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah by telephone to enquire about the repercussions of the criminal incidents which took place in fraternal Kuwait yesterday. He denounced the terrorist acts, and offered condolences to the families of the victims, and wished a speedy recovery to those who were wounded.

His highness the Kuwaiti amir asked His Highness Crown Prince Hasan to convey his thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Husayn for this good gesture, expressing Kuwait's desire to cooperate with Jordan in following up the details of the criminal incidents and working to confront them in a manner that will safeguard stability in the region.

#### Ambassador on Injured Jordanians

*JN140819 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 14 Dec 83 pp 1, 21*

[Text] Amman —In a telephone call with *AD-DUSTUR* yesterday, Dr Salih az-Zu'bi, Jordan's ambassador in Kuwait, said that the Jordanian citizens injured during yesterday's explosions in Kuwait, had suffered only minor injuries and that some had already left hospital.

He added: The 10 injured Jordanians were mostly students studying in Kuwait. He said that those students present at the U.S. Embassy at the time of the explosion were there to obtain visas in order to resume their studies in U.S. universities.

Dr az-Zu'bi said that the embassy is in contact with the Kuwaiti authorities to follow the progress of the injured Jordanians.

#### Papers on 12 Dec Kuwait Explosions

*JN131340 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] Regarding the explosions that took place in Kuwait yesterday, and under the headline "Expanding Conflagration" *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* says: The explosions in Kuwait yesterday are fresh evidence of the expanding area of conflagration in the region and a warning to other states in the region which have not yet been touched by the conflagration, to be prepared for it.

During the past 2 days, Jordan, through the highest level of responsibility, has issued a series of warnings about the seriousness of what is taking place in the region. Tension is increasing every day, and those who claim to work for achieving peace are responsible most for the continued deterioration and the serious situation in the entire region.

*SAWT ASH-SHA'B* adds: The varied targets of the perpetrators of the explosions in Kuwait yesterday make it difficult for the political observer to predict at this early stage who is responsible for them and to hold them responsible for the victims, the human beings hurt by these explosions, and the material and social consequences caused by them. However, it is easy and possible to point to those who are responsible for increasing tension in the region and creating an atmosphere for such a confrontation. Moreover, we can do this with a clear conscience and with sincere conviction. We hold Israel and the United States responsible for creating this abnormal atmosphere in the region. We also hold them responsible for the deterioration of the security situation and the future developments and consequences which could threaten the peace of the whole world.

However, to acquit ourselves, as a nation, of the responsibility for the burning of our homelands and societies, while standing by doing nothing, is also impossible, there has been conflagration in the occupied territories for 15 years, in Lebanon for 10 years, in the Western Sahara, and on the eastern flank for 3 years. Despite all this, in the eyes of the world, the Arabs and their oil appear to be far removed from all this. The strangest thing is that there are some who unhesitatingly add fuel to the fire which is affecting our homeland and people, dealing a blow and liquidating the resistance under the pretext of pan-Arab concern and responsibility.

*SAWT ASH-SHA'B* concludes: It is time to be sincere. As the prime minister has proposed, an Arab summit must be held. It must continue to meet until it finds solutions to all our problems. Pan-Arab ties, common destiny, and the mercilessly difficult circumstances dictate that this summit must be held.

Under the headline "Who Is Responsible for the Kuwait Explosions," *AD-DUSTUR* says: The series of explosions in Kuwait yesterday must be strongly denounced by every Arab. Those responsible held the souls of innocent people in disdain. They terrorized the people and tampered with the security of a fraternal country, whose policies and stands are appreciated and respected by everyone. Hiding behind the slogans of hostility to imperialism and echoing statements which often conceal various

intentions of the perpetrators, does not lessen the denunciation of these terrible actions.

In light of this, we view the explosions that took place yesterday as an attempt to basically strike at the security of Kuwait and the Arab Gulf states, disrupting their political and social stability, or at least terrorizing and blackmailing them. The gratis service that these terrorist actions provide to the enemies of Arabs and Kuwait is represented by making the Gulf states feel that their security and stability are threatened and will consequently seek the protection of these enemies. This raises questions about the identity of the invisible forces behind these explosions.

*AD-DUSTUR* adds: The fact remains that terrorism has never achieved the political results that its perpetrators desire. Yesterday's incident was merely a self-exhausting exercise under delusive slogans and a dissipation of potentials that could have been put to better use had there been good intentions and clear vision. We are confident that this incident will not affect the firmness of the Kuwaiti Government and people, and that Kuwait will continue to adhere to its clear pan-Arab policy despite being exposed to such troubles. We are also confident that Kuwait will continue to adopt the course that it has drawn up — a course which has always been an example of moderation and equanimity — and will continue its deep-rooted traditions toward hosting all those from all the Arab countries who seek an honest living.

*AD-DUSTUR* concludes: If terrorism has regrettably become a characteristics of this age, an age troubled with tension and conflicts that have affected our region, and is supported by a few states in the region, then we do not forget that it is the U.S. policy of challenge and provocation toward the Arab people, especially after its clear alliance with Israel that has created the proper atmosphere for violence and has provided the causes for the escalation and continuation of this violence. If the United States will not correct its policy in the region and adopt another course that would keep it away from Israel and bring it closer to the Arabs, through sympathizing with their legitimate rights in their homelands, then the current wave of violence will be escalated, not only on the individual level, but on the level of armies, states, and peoples.

## GDR Minister Makes Statement; Departs 13 Dec

*JN131651 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Amman — Dr Gerhard Beil, GDR state secretary for foreign trade, and the members of his delegation left Amman this afternoon concluding a 3-day visit to Jrodan during which he held talks with Walid 'Asfur, minister of industry and trade, and several Jordanian officials on developing bilateral economic cooperation.

Dr Beil said that his talks with the Jordanian officials were successful and that they resulted in signing an agreement on cooperation in the various economic, commercial, and technical fields.

### VOL Reports U.S. Ships Bombarding Mountain

*NC131418 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in English 1403 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Marines and Lebanese Army positions in the Khaldah and airport areas came under rocket fire at 1530 today. U.S. gunboats went into action and answered back against the Duhur ash-Shuwayr area, where Syrian and Junblatt artillery are located. American planes have begun routine flights over the Al-Matn area.

#### Ships Bombarding Ash-Shuwayfat, 'Aramun

*NC131442 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1437 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] A Lebanese military source reported a short while ago that warships are bombarding the Tripoli coast from the Al-Bahsas area to the refinery.

Menawhile, U.S. warships are answering the sources of Socialist fire by bombarding Ash-Shuwayfat, 'Aramun, and the surrounding areas.

### SAM Missile Fired At U.S. Plane Misses

*NC131805 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1718 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Excerpts] While efforts continue to consolidate the cease-fire, which is being violated by successive clashes, and in the wake of the U.S. warships' bombardment of Socialist positions in the mountain and suburbs, and the firing of a SAM-7 missile at U.S. aircraft, the Junblattists opened heavy artillery and rocket fire between 1800 and 1810 tonight on the areas of B'abda, the Presidential Palace perimeter, A!-Yarzi, the perimeter of the U.S. ambassador's residence, Al-Fayyadiyah, Al-Hazimiyah, and Al-Hadath. The sources of shelling have been pinpointed [words indistinct] after their positions in the mountain were bombarded by the U.S. warships to let the warships know that they possess sophisticated long-range Soviet missiles. A security source stated that the Lebanese Army foiled an infiltration attempt towards its positions near the Pepsi Cola factory at 1745.

This was preceded by shelling of the Marines' positions at the airport perimeter. The air defense means [wasa'it ad-difa' al-jawwi] in upper Al-Matn area intercepted a squadron of U.S. planes which carried out four reconnaissance flights. The PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Struggle Front for the Liberation of Palestine cabled their headquarters saying that they have actually participated in the shelling operation from their positions in the southern suburbs, Ash-Shuwayfat, Ruwas an-Nu'man, and Mansuriyah Bhamdun, by shelling the Lebanese Army's positions in the mountain after the Junblattists insisted that they must be supported. Eyewitnesses reported that they saw two U.S. warships approaching the coast off [words indistinct] few moments before the U.S. planes' sorties. The two ships fired 30 salvos between 1505 and 1515 at the antiaircraft emplacements in Jibal Salima, Duhur ash-Shuwayr, and Fallughah, which fired at the U.S. aircraft. At 1505, a SAM missile was fired from the southern suburbs at the U.S. planes, when they were overflying the area at a low altitude. The missile hit a thermal baloon [balun harariy] which was fired as a defensive measure and exploded.

### Explosive Charge Targeted at Israelis in Sidon

*NC131436 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] An explosive charge targeted at an Israeli patrol in Ma'ruf Sa'd Autostrad in Sidon went off at 1415 today.

The Israeli forces immediately sealed off the area and began a wide-scale search operation in which helicopters participated.

This is the second incident in Sidon today. This morning a hand grenade was thrown at an Israeli patrol in Riyad as-Sulh Street, but it did not explode. The Israeli forces cordoned off the area and arrested 20 people.

### Reportage on Israeli Shelling of Tripoli

#### Coastal Zone Bombarded

*NC131449 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1440 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] At 1615 today Israeli boats began to bombard the coastal zone in Tripoli. Scores of rockets have fallen.

At the same time the Palestinian forces' artillery are firing back at the boats. Columns of smoke are clearly seen from the streets of Tripoli. Dense clouds of smoke are rising from Ra's as-Sakhr highway where there are Palestinian artillery emplacements. No casualties have been reported so far.

#### Naval Unit Reported Hit

*NC131513 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1508 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] A Palestinian spokesman stated a short while ago that three Israeli naval units have been shelling for 1 hour several quarters of Tripoli, using artillery and rockets.

Palestinian defense means [wasa'il ad-difa'] have been able to hit an Israeli unit, according to the Palestinian spokesman.

#### Syrians Return Gunboat Fire

*NC131840 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] In Tripoli, eyewitnesses said that today Israeli gunboats attacked Syrian and Palestinian positions around Tripoli.

The eyewitnesses added that the Syrian guns and rocket launchers opened fire after the gunboats hit Syrian targets on the main southern coastal road and mountain positions near the Al-Kurah area.

### Phosphorus Shell Bombardment

*NC131845 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1841 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] We have just received the following report:

Security sources have reported that Israeli warships have been bombarding Tripoli port since 2010 with phosphorous shells.

### 'Sources' Deny Morning Bombardment

*NC140825 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] The Lebanese security sources have dismissed reports that the Israeli Naval forces this morning bombarded Palestinian targets on the southern coast of Tripoli. The sources said the last bombardment carried out by the Israeli Naval forces was registered at approximately 2000 last night.

### Soviet Experts Manning 6 SS-21 Bases for Syrians

*NC131302 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1235 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] The SS-21 missile bases in Lebanon have topped all other security reports. Security sources this morning confirmed that thus far 6 bases have been installed, manned by well over 200 Soviet experts and a number of Syrian officers.

### Al-Jumayyil Rejects Cabinet Resignation

*NC131312 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1220 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Telephone dispatch by correspondent Joe Sa'adah from the Presidential Palace — live]

[Text] At noon today, Tuesday, 13 December 1983, the Cabinet held its weekly meeting under the chairmanship of the president of the republic. The prime minister and the ministers attended. After the meeting, Cabinet Secretary General Shafiq Munayminah made the following official statement:

The discussion dealt with the political and security situations. A review was made of the local and international contacts that have taken place within the framework of the existing activity to pull the country out of the crisis gripping it. This came within the framework of the review that the president made in the wake of the national consultations he held last Friday and Saturday with the various parliamentary groups which dealt with the current issues, including the resumption of the dialogue that began in Geneva and the government's status.

The president pointed out that these consultations provided him with sufficient data to define the coming steps. The parliamentary factions insisted on the need for alertness at this crucial stage and showed all understanding and awareness so that the regime's steps would ensure the country's unity and integrity and national sovereignty, because this is the most important issue in the list of priorities. As for the government's status, the parliamentary groups agreed that this is linked to a great extent to what the contacts now taking place on the political and security levels will achieve in the coming few weeks, particularly with regard to the suitable atmosphere for the formation of a Cabinet in which all the active political forces will be represented, and in which all can shoulder the responsibility for this historic stage in the life of the homeland and ensure its movement to the shores of salvation and safety.

The consultations underlined the need to make preparations for the formation of the new Cabinet before the outstanding resignation [of the existing Cabinet] is accepted so that the country will not face a government vacuum — something that is not acceptable in view of the existing dangerous conditions.

Consequently, the president announced that in the light of the present circumstances and in the light of the outcome of his consultations, he cannot accept the resignation of the Cabinet but rejects it. He renews his request to the prime minister and the Cabinet members to continue shouldering their full responsibility. He pointed out that he will continue his efforts and contacts aimed at the benefit of the homeland and at the achievement of the objective for which the resignation had been placed at his disposal; namely, the establishment of a national unity government. At this point, the prime minister announced that he and his ministers appreciate all the circumstances the president referred to, that the resignation was originally submitted to facilitate the formation of a national unity government, and that he will respond to the wish of the president and to the interest of the homeland by continuing to shoulder his responsibilities within the framework of the principles that ensure national sovereignty and justice. He wished the president success in his contacts and efforts to unite the ranks and to save the homeland. After discussing the agenda, the prime minister, on behalf of the Cabinet, denounced the acts of violence and explosions that took place in fraternal Kuwait yesterday. He regarded such acts as some of the bad indications of which Lebanon has always warned if its issue and the area's issue continued to be ignored. He called for the cooperation of all the forces concerned to solve these issues in a just manner that would restore security and stability and end the continuing tragedies.

### President al-Jumayyil Leaves for United Kingdom

*NC131510 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has left Beirut for London on a 3-day official visit during which he will meet with British Queen Elizabeth II and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. They will discuss means to expedite the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and to restore stability and sovereignty to all Lebanese territories.

### Al-Wazzan Denounces Explosions at Churches

*NC132054 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan denounced the two explosions which were targeted at some places of worship. He

said the Lebanese people, who were taught many lessons by the trials and events, are sufficiently vigilant and will not slide to evil objectives which the perpetrators of the explosions and intrigues are seeking to attain.

Soon after the explosions, the prime minister held intensive contacts with the competent security leaders and requested them to exert efforts and carry out speedy investigations in order to identify and arrest the perpetrators.

He also contacted Justice Minister Roger Shaykhani and asked him to refer the case to the competent justice departments, particularly since the case appears to be overt sedition.

**U.S. Envoy Donald Rumsfeld Arrives in Beirut**

*NC132006 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Donald Rumsfeld, the new U.S. presidential envoyto the Middle East, arrived in Beirut from Paris tonight to start his new mission. He was received by President Aminal-Jumayyil this evening.

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**Report on Higher Liaison Committee Meeting**

*NC131805 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] At noon today, Staff Major General Habib Faris chaired the regular meeting of the Political Committee of the Higher Liaison Body in the presence of the Italian ambassador; the charge d'affaires of the United States, France, and Britain; the commanders of the Multinational Forces; and a group of Lebanese officers.

At the beginning of the meeting, the director of the operations room in the Presidential Palace reviewed the security situation in the various Lebanese areas. He concentrated on the continued violations of the cease-fire in Beirut's southern suburbs and the mountain, and the recurrent attacks on Lebanese Army positions and on the Multinational Forces — the latest of which resulted in the death of a French soldier and the wounding of a number of Lebanese Army personnel.

The commander of the French contingent then explained the implications of the attack to which a French supplies convoy was subjected this morning on the Sa'ib Salah Boulevard and in which a French soldier was killed. He said some suspicious papers were confiscated and are being used in the investigations. These papers were confiscated from a car which was hit at the scene of the attack.

Staff Maj Gen Faris then briefed the conferees on the general political atmosphere and the contacts that are currently taking place on all levels to purify the atmosphere and improve the security situation. He added that he had discussed with some officials some of the duties which might be entrusted to the Multinational Force in the future.

**NHK Interviews Islamic Amal Leader al-Musawi**

*OW131307 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Interview with Husayn al-Musawi, leader of the Islamic Amal, at its Ba'labakk headquarters in Al-Biqa' Valley, Lebanon, by NHK correspondent Hirayama — date and place of interview not given — recorded; interview conducted in French with Japanese subtitles; the following translation is from the Japanese subtitles]

[Text] [Hirayama] The recent bombing raids on Ba'labakk by French military aircraft were carried out allegedly because your organiation was responsible for the exlosions at the U.S. and French military bases in Beirut. What is your opinion?

[Al-Musawi] In the name of benevolent, omnipotent Allah, that is wrong. The comrades of our movement had nothing to do with the Beirut incidents. Thsoe who dashed into the U.S. and French military bases in vehicles have already died, however, we regard them as martyrs. I say so because, in my opinion, the struggle against the United States and France is just. The United States and France are providing aid to Israel and killing our comrades. At the refugee camps in Beirut, in southern Lebanon, or in the Al-Biqa' Valley, they are killing a number of Muslims. Thousands of Muslims have been killed by the Americans and French. However, that does not mean that either I or my organization is responsible for the Beirut incidents.

[Hirayama] According to the *WASHINGTON POST*, the White House reportedly began consolidating its walls to prepare against attacks by the Shi'ites. What do you think about that?

[Al-Musawi] [grinning] They who hate other people or do wrong things must be frightened. Fear is something commonly associated with those who lack reasoning power. Since we always stay with Allah, we have no fear whatsoever. You can see that the White House is not "white" but "black." A house which has no justice is not white but black. None of the Shi'ite factions threatens to kill the Japanese. That is because the Japanese never kill Muslims. Those who kill Muslims will experience the revenge of Muslims in due course.

[Hirayama] Is the founding of an Islamic republic possible in Lebanon?

[Al-Musawi] Islam will rule the country sooner or later with the appearance of the 12th savior. He will first make his appearance in our land. And the Islamic republic will be founded not only in Lebanon but also in every land.

**Birri Refuses To Attend Damascus Meeting**

*NC140654 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, yesterday announced his refusal to attend the security meeting that is scheduled to be held in Damascus today.

### Amal Justifies Boycott of Security Committee

*NC140751 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] While the hands of sedition are continuing to play their role in the plot against Lebanon and the area through their new scheme of attacks against places of worship — two churches in Al-Hamra' and Al-Musaytibah and a mosque in Shatila — political activity and contacts are continuing in all directions on the local, Arab, and American levels to find a solution to the Lebanese crisis. This comes at a time when the other party is continuing to hamper the efforts of the Security Arrangements Committee by persisting in its refusal to release the kidnapped people held by the Phalangist militias. Dr Ayyub Humayyid, the Amal Movement representative on the committee, said yesterday evening that many contacts had been held to bring about the release of the kidnapped, but that procrastination and delay had been encountered, as if there were a premeditated intention to drag the country into new strife — leading to an explosion of the security situation in all areas — especially after the [National Dialogue] Conference in Geneva.

Dr Humayyid recalled that when the Dialogue Committee stopped over in Rome, it was surprised to learn that the Phalangists had again set up roadblocks in the Al-Jiyah and Ad-Damur areas and had kidnapped more than 160 citizens with the intention to torpedo any attempt to calm and relax the situation. The fate of some of the kidnapped is still unknown. Consequently, the Amal Movement representative refused to attend the meetings of the Security Arrangements Committee because the movement believes that the committee should not bear false witness and become useless. Concluding, Dr Humayyid said: All we ask, before resuming the committee meetings, is that the kidnappings stop, security violations end, and heavy weapons not be used in conformity with the word of honor, which has not been observed.

### Shams ad-Din, Birri Denounce 13 Dec Blasts

*NC140652 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Excerpts] Criminal hands reached the Christian places of worship in Beirut yesterday. Two explosions have successively rocked the Greek Catholic Saint Peter and Paul Church in Al-Hamra' near the Royal Garden Hotel and the Syriac Catholic Saint Afram Church in Al-Musaytibah. [Deputy Chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council] Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din has said the two explosions represent a blatant violation of sanctities, describing them as a criminal act. He warned against the grave consequences of these explosions.

[Amal leader] Nabih Birri said the explosions are a vile act meant to broaden the division among the Lebanese. The explosions, he added, are an overt plan aimed at fanning the flames of sectarian sedition. Deputy Zaki Mazbudi said the explosions aim at fragmenting and partitioning the homeland.

### PSP To Lift Dayr Al-Qamar Siege 14 Dec

*JN131952 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] The Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] has announced that the siege of the Dayr al-Qamar in Ash-Shuf will be lifted tomorrow after the withdrawal of the Phalangist tools of destruction and the remnants of the Lebanese forces. This came in a statement made today by a responsible PSP source, which stressed that intensive diplomatic contacts took place in Damascus today to put final touches to implement the PSP's initiative of lifting the Dayr al-Qamar siege.

The PSP source urged all those concerned to secure the success of this unconditional humanitarian initiative. He underlined the need for the Lebanese regime, its Army, and militias to adhere to the cease-fire agreements, to stop the shelling of villages, and to reopen all roads, schools, and pulic utilities. He added that the vagueness of the political stand, the absence of the Geneva conference's spirit, the delay in discussing the security affairs, and the current escalation in the situation all increase the Lebanese citizens' doubts about the regime's real intentions.

### 'Military Spokesman' on U.S. Naval, Air Attack

*JN131827 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] A military spokesman has reported the following:

This afternoon, U.S. forces in Lebanon carried out a new act of aggression against some of our positions there. At 1517 today, 13 December 1983, two U.S. F-14 planes overflew our positions in the Al-Matn area. Our air defense units confronted them and forced them to return toward the sea. It seems that this overflight had been planned as part of a premeditated act of aggression, since two U.S. warships, anchored west of Juniyah, immediately opened fire on a number of our positions for a period of 15 minutes. As a result of this aggression, one military vehicle was hit.

### Al-Asad Phones Al-Qadhdhafi on Situation 13 Dec

*JN131359 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad held a telephone conversation today with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution. Their discussion dealt with regional developments and the situation in the Arab arena. Col al-Qadhdhafi emphasized the Libyan Jamahiriyah's full support of Syria in its confrontation of the imperialist and Zionist threat. He also expressed pleasure at the president's recovery and his return to normal activity. The president thanked his brother, the Libyan leader, for his previous contacts, which were made for the purpose of gaining further information about his excellency's health.

### Mashariqah Addresses 'Mammoth Popular March'

*JN131147 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 0822 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Speech by Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, Ba'th Party assistant regional secretary, at a mass rally in Damascus on 13 December protesting U.S.-Israeli "aggression" and voicing support for President Hafiz al-Asad — live]

[Text] Fellow countrymen, comrades. I met yesterday with our fellow struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic, to brief him on some party problems. The president kindly allowed me to speak on his behalf at this mammoth popular march. He asked me to convey his heartfelt greetings and sincere wishes to those participating in this march and to all the Syrian people who are marching under his leadership along the path of liberation, progress, and socialism toward the realization of their dreams of reconstruction and liberation and the achievement of their great aims of unity, freedom, and socialism.

Comrades, the Arab nation is passing through a difficult stage in its struggle to liberate its occupied territories, restore its usurped rights, rebuild itself, and preserve its freedom. This nation is passing through delicate and serious circumstances as a result of hostility from the forces of tyranny and aggression, represented by such enemies of the Arab nation and peoples as the U.S. imperialists and the racist Zionists. These forces are diligently working to impose their control over the Arab region, to dominate it completely, to control its political, economic, military, and cultural resources, and to continue their plunder of its wealth and resources.

The United States, the archenemy of the Arab nation and of the peoples of the world who are fighting for their freedom and independence, is continuing its relations with Israel — relations of unlimited support and absolute backing in the political, economic, military, and technological fields. These relations have reached a very serious stage with the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance agreement, which was concluded following enemy Prime Minister Shamir's visit to Washington and his talks with Reagan. This alliance, with its economic, military, and political aspects, is directed against the Arab nation, its masses, and its interests. It is no wonder that our militant masses in Damascus have turned out to express their indignation and anger and to declare their brave, determined stand in opposition to this aggressive alliance, which is aimed at the Arab nation and region. They are also here to affirm their determination to confront all types of aggression, as well as the preparations — directed against the steadfastness of our masses and their struggle to build and to liberate — which will follow in the wake of this alliance. The recent U.S. air raid against our forces in Lebanon was one result of this alliance.

Brothers and comrades. Let us ask ourselves: What does the strategic, aggressive alliance between the United States and Israel means? We can answer this by saying: This alliance marks the beginning of the establishment of an Israeli empire in the Arab region. It is the realization of the dreams of the elders of Zion. They dreamt of establishing Greater Israel between the Nile and Euphrates rivers at the expense of the Arab land and people, and of spreading joint U.S.-Israeli domination over the Arab region with the aim of plundering what remains of Arab wealth and resources. Moreover, this strategic alliance agreement has linked the economic, military, and political resources of the United States to Israel's aggressive interests in the Arab homeland. Despite the fact that this agreement is directed against the security of the entire Arab nation, it is especially aimed both at Syria's confrontationist stand and at its steadfastness. It intends to establish a firm base for aggression against Syria as well. This is true because Syria follows a pan-Arab, free path; because it follows the path of confronting U.S. imperialist and racist Zionist plots against the Arab nation and homeland. In turn, this is due to the fact that Syria considers our central cause, the cause of Palestine, to be the basis of its struggle. It protects the Palestinian revolution and foils all plots to liquidate it. Syria prevents the liquidation of the Palestinian cause and continues its march of struggle to liberate the occupied Arab territories and to restore usurped rights, the most important of which is the right of our Palestinian people to return, to exercise self-determination, and to establish their independent state in their homeland.

Syria is safeguarding pan-Arab security now that it has become the only citadel of confrontation and steadfastness in the Arab region and the only trench of confrontation which defends the honor, dignity, pride, and rights of the Arab nation and challenges all its enemies. The stand taken by Syria — the Syria of

the Ba'th Party, of the revolution, and of Hafiz al-Asad — and its Armed Forces in bravely confronting the barbaric Zionist invasion forces in Lebanon in June 1982 is the best proof of this. Syria is confronting the liquidationist plans and capitulatory agreements which the United States and Israel are trying to impose on the Arab region. Among these are the treasonous Camp David accords,which were signed by the dead traitor Anwar as-Sadat, and the so-called Reagan intiative, which seeks the complete liquidation of the Palestinian cause.

The agreement of submission which was imposed on Lebanon by the U.S. imperialists, the racist Zionists, and their agents has been confronted by Syria. It is also confronting every plan and project which serves the imperialist-Zionist strategy in the region. This includes the Iraq-Iran war, which was launched by the fascist, agent, rightist regime in Iraq against the Iranian revolution on behalf of the United States. This war led to the destruction of the resources of both fraternal Iraq and friendly Iran. These resources should have been devoted to confronting the Zionist enemy, with whom we are engaged in a battle to the death.

Comrades, fellow countrymen. Revolutionary Syria — with its popular masses, leading party, Progressive National Front, workers and peasants organizations, students, and youth — is determined to continue along the nationalist path outlined by the Ba'th Party under President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party and president of the republic. Syria's determination will continue, regardless of the size of the plot or the number of parties involved in it. As President Hafiz al-Asad said: We fear neither armies nor navies. We will not budge an inch from our firm, principled positions on our just pan-Arab struggle.

The Syrian leadership is carefully studying this U.S.- Israeli strategic agreement in order to take appropriate measures to achieve a regional equilibrium which will allow us to face the alliance and its consequences. Let all our enemies know that Syria's history of struggle is a history of confronting outside invaders — the Moguls, the Tartars, and the crusaders — and of facing external aggression and unjust colonialism. It is the fate of the Arab people in Syria to be continuously in the forefront in order to defend the existence and fate of the Arab nation and to protect its interests, honor, dignity, and rights. Our people are experienced in fighting colonialism and are highly skilled in confronting aggressors. We admire our heroic masses for their adherence to their ideals of struggle, which are supreme pan-Arab ideals. We hail their spirit of heroism, revolution, and sacrifice which appear whenever disaster befalls the homeland. Our masses will eventually achieve victory.

Comrades, fellow countrymen. The struggle in the region concerns the existence and future of the Arab nation. It is a struggle for existence between us, the Arabs, and the Zionist enemy and its U.S. ally. Therefore, Syria calls on all Arab brothers to shoulder their pan-Arab responsibilities in this fateful battle. Let the enemies know that Syria is not alone in the battle. At Syria's side stand the Arab masses throughout the Arab homeland. Should the aggressors launch their acts of aggression against us, the Arab masses will not limit the battle to the field of combat operations. They will expand the battle to include the entire Arab homeland and will put an end to defeatism and capitulation. At that point, the defeatists, the capitulators, and the hesitant will never be able to stand in the face of the spreading mass upsurge against U.S. imperialism and the Zionist enemy.

At Syria's side stand the forces of progress and liberation in the world, led by the socialist states, which are in turn headed by the USSR [applause], the sincere friend and strong ally of the Arab nation and its just pan-Arab struggle. Our masses highly appreciate the role of the friendly USSR and thank it for its support and backing of Syria. The development of events has proven the value of the friendship between Syria and this friend and ally of the Arab nation and its just causes. It is the supporter of all peoples in the world who struggle for freedom, independence, and progress. The relations of cooperation and friendship between Syria and the USSR will continue to expand and develop in the service of our joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and the forces of evil in the world, particularly when U.S. imperialism has begun to follow a flagrantly aggressive policy in various parts of the world.

Comrades, fellow countrymen. Syria will continue its march of struggle, the march of confrontation and steadfastness, of construction and liberation, and of progress and socialism under the leadership of the struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, leader of the Arab nation's march toward victory and liberation. It will do this in order to realize the Arab nation's dreams of construction and liberation and to achieve its great pan-Arab aims of unity, freedom, and socialism. Victory will always be on the side of those who struggle for freedom, dignity, and their rights.

We greet our heroic masses in their roaring march, their confrontation and steadfastness, their triumphant march of struggle to realize their bright future under the banner of unity, freedom, and socialism.

We greet our heroic Armed Forces for their valiant confrontation of aggression and for their honorable stand against our enemies in defense of the Arab nation's pride, glory, dignity, and rights.

We greet our friends in the world and those forces which support freedom and progress there — forces led by the socialist states, headed by the friendly USSR — for their support of our just struggle.

We greet the Lebanese progressive nationalist forces which are confronting Israeli aggression and its agents. To them we pledge our continued support with all means until they achieve their national aims.

We greet all Arab fighters throughout the Arab homeland who are facing the schemes of imperialism and Zionism and confronting defeatism, hesitation, and capitulation.

We greet our fellow struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the republic, who is the hero of confrontation and steadfastness and the hope of the Arab masses for victory, for the foiling of enemy plots, and for the realization of a better future in which their great pan-Arab aims of unity, freedom, and socialism are achieved.

**Khalid Bakdash Calls for 'Solidarity' With Syria**
*JN131533 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1510 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Damascus, 13 Dec (SANA) — Khalid Bakdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party, has called upon the world's progressive and labor parties to expand their solidarity with the Syrian Arab people in order to resist U.S. aggression and its criminal plans for world domination.

In a cable he sent today to a large number of the world's progressive and labor parties, Bakdash pointed out that such solidarity is aimed at forcing the withdrawal of U.S., NATO, and Israeli forces from Lebanon in the interest of world peace.

Concluding his cable, Bakdash emphasized that the Syrian people are peace-loving, that they are defending their homeland's independence, and that they seek solidarity with all strugglers against the danger of global war.

**Palestine Broadcast on Husayn's Visit to France**
*JN131926 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Palestine broadcast: From the "On the Events" program]

[Text] Jordan's King Husayn began a private visit to France yesterday, and is scheduled to meet with French President Mitterrand today to discuss issues related to developments in the regional situation. It is worth noting that the press department in the French presidential office, while announcing King Husayn's visit to France last Friday, also disclosed that Israeli Deputy Prime Minister David Levi would visit France during the same period. The latter's visit was similarly described as private.

Although the departmental spokesman gave no details at that time as to the nature of the talks which President Mitterrand would hold with Husayn and Levi, French sources have said that the talks would revolve around the settlement negotiations and Jordan's participation in them. The French sources also mentioned — again on 9 December — Yasir 'Arafat's visit to France, scheduled to take place during the first half of December. Within the framework of suspect contacts among regional parties to the U.S. settlement, Jordan's crown prince called on the United States the day before yesterday to take a firm position toward implementing President Reagan's Middle East initiative.

A senior U.S. Government official said yesterday that the United States would use its influence on King Husayn to hasten his entry into the negotiations. The U.S. official also declared that the negotiations should start quickly so that 'Arafat may give them his blessing and join the process. This stems from the fact that he is likely to lose his position as a result of the expansion of Palestinian opposition to him.

### Navy Boats Shell 'Terrorist' Positions in Tripoli

*TA131503 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] This afternoon Israeli Navy boats shelled positions and roadblocks [mahsomim] of the terrorists along the coastal road south of Tripoli. Our forces sustained no casualties. The IDF spokesman announced that our forces reported accurate hits. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal notes that artillery fire was directed from the shore at the Israeli Navy boats. As said, our forces sustained no casualties. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports that the Beirut radio announced that Israeli Navy boats fired salvoes of dozens of missiles toward the positions of 'Arafat loyalists on the Tripoli shore, and that heavy clouds of smoke are covering the city.

### Tripoli Quarter Hit Again

*TA131908 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] An hour ago the Israeli Navy shelled a terrorist position near the Al-Mina' Quarter in Tripoli in northern Lebanon. This was announced by the IDF spokesman. Accurate hits were reported. Our forces sustained no casualties. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus cites Beirut radio reports more than a score of fires in the shelled areas. In the afternoon, Israeli Navy boats shelled terrorist positions along the coastal road south of Tripoli. It was reported that the boats fired scores of missiles at the positions of 'Arafat loyalists.

Beirut radio and the correspondent of the French radio in Lebanon reported that in the course of the afternoon shelling, there were exchanges of fire between the boats and Syrian artillery.

### 'Security Sources' Comment

*TA140625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] During the night security sources told our political correspondent that the naval shelling of Tripoli was to deter Yasir 'Arafat from trying to leave the city and to signal the international community about Israel's opposition to the evacuation. Yesterday the Navy shelled targets on the Tripoli coast twice.

### Levi: Israel Will Not Attack PLO Evacuation Ships

*LD141314 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Dec 83 p 4*

[Unattributed report: "Israel Has No Intention of Attacking"]

[Excerpt] The four Greek ships intended to evacuate the 4,000 loyalist Palestinians surrounded in the port of Tripoli (northern Lebanon) had still not set sail from Piraievs on Tuesday 13 December. In the absence of "formal guarantees" from the members of the Multinational Force (United States, France, Italy, and Britain) that the evacuation would take place "without risk to either crew or passengers," the Greek Government has in fact postponed its decision.

During a stopover in Geneva, Israeli Deputy Prime Minister David Levi told our correspondent Isabelle Vichniac: "It is inconceivable for Israel to give its agreement for the departure from Tripoli of those who indulge in blind terrorism and who boast about it. But it should not be concluded that Israel will attack. My country does not have the slightest intention of doing so.

"There is no organized blockade. The presence of Israeli ships — and ships from other countries — off Tripoli can be explained by the danger posed by the current situation in that region," Mr Levi explained to us.

"With regard to Lebanon," he added, "Israel has only one interest, and that is that its northern neighbor should become a free and sovereign country. We are merely asking to live in peace with our neighbors, but it is as if the desire for peace had to be a luxury for Israel. We dream of peace not only for us but also for Lebanon. However, we have to face a Syrian strategy, backed by the USSR, based on the occupation of Lebanon in all spheres and aimed at blocking any effort to bring about peace."

### Greek Contacts Reported

*TA140711 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] Greece has withdrawn its plan to send cargo boats to Tripoli to evacuate the terrorists' heavy weapons. It is now prepared to send ships only to remove 'Arafat and his men, without their weapons. Our political correspondent reports that Greece made this decision hoping that Israel would promise not to attack its ships during the terrorists' evacuation. This was reported during contacts being between representatives of Greece and Israel in Jerusalem, Athens, and the United States.

In these contacts, Israel explained that it is vigorously opposed to 'Arafat's departure under international aegis or with the aid of other countries and that its policy toward the terrorists is to fight them wherever they are. However, Israel has never officially announced that it would attack 'Arafat on his departure.

### Moda'i on Terrorist Policy

*TA140813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has said that the Government of Israel did not and will not promise not to attack Yasir 'Arafat and his terrorists in any place or at any time. The government's policy to fight the terrorist organizations to the bitter end is still valid. Minister Moda'i was speaking at a rally of his party.

### Reported U.S. Appeal Denied

*TA141102 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1046 GMT 14 Dec 83*

["Defense Ministry spokesman's announcement"]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 14 Dec — The defense minister's office says that reports in the media that U.S. Under Secretary of State

Lawrence Eagleburger, at a New York meeting on 12 December, appealed to the defense minister to permit the departure of the terrorists from Tripoli were incorrect. There was no such appeal, the defense minister's office has explained.

### Tzipori on Evacuation

*TA141131 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said today that wherever we can hit the PLO, we will do so.

[Begin Tzipori recording] The State of Israel has not promised anything. The State of Israel is a country which upholds the law and will not attack foreign ships. We do not owe any explanations, not to the terrorists and not to anyone who is backing them. [end recording]

Minister Tzipori made the remarks on the occasion of a new issue of stamps with pictures of Israeli-made weapons.

### Press on PLO Evacuation

*TA140729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *HA'ARETZ* thinks that it would be worthwhile for us to let 'Arafat go into exile. 'Arafat may try to resume his activity wherever he can find refuge, but he will still be a refugee. He and his loyalists will be far away from Israel, and many of his disciples in the international media will be embarrassed about the need to decide whether to support him or his rivals.

*HATZOFE* asks who will guarantee that those terrorists who are to be evacuated from Tripoli to Algiers will not share responsibility for showcase terrorist actions along the lines of the latest attacks in Lebanon and Kuwait. After what happened in Kuwait, the free world ought to have second thoughts about everything involving the policy it adopts toward the terrorists.

The time has come to begin an all-out war against the terrorists of all types, in order to purge terrorism from the world. This duty applies to all lovers of freedom, wherever they are, if they want to liberate humanity from the horror of the Islamic Jihad organizations. No distinction is to be drawn between the suicidal Shi'ites and the PLO murderers, who stealthily murder men, women, and children. All of these should be judged in the same way: as murderers.

*THE JERUSALEM POST* writes that Israel's protest regarding the UN plan for the evacuation of 'Arafat and his men from Tripoli is absolutely legitimate, but Israel's position would gain more support if it did not include claims linking the PLO with actions which, according to all available evidence, were not committed by the organization. The paper says that at a time when Israel is doing nothing to reinforce its justified complaint against the PLO, Arens's accusations that the organization is linked with the attacks in Kuwait are not helping matters. They are diverting attention from the genuine danger to Israel and the United States of these attacks, dangers originating from the fanatical Shi'ites.

### Shamir Interviewed on Talks With Jordan

*TA131142 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 13 Dec 83 pp 1,2*

["Exclusive" interview with Prime Minister Shamir by correspondent Yona Kohen on 12 December; place not given]

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told *HATZOFE* yesterday (Dec 12) that his proposal to Husayn to join the peace negotiations, is sincere.

Shamir was responding to yesterday's leading article in *DAVAR*, which cast doubt on the sincerity of Shamir's invitation to Husayn to come to the negotiating table. *DAVAR* naturally demanded concessions in Judaea and Samaria as a precondition for this.

"I am astonished by this article," Shamir said. "It claims that my statements are not sincere. It seems strange to me that *DAVAR* should be demanding prior concessions from me. After all, Husayn has stated several times that he demands a total withdrawal by us. Has Husayn gone back on that demand? Why call for Israeli concessions as a precondition to negotiations but not offer Jordanian concessions?" the prime minister asked.

Shamir went on to add: "My declaration is sincere and serious. There is a need for a meeting where we can ascertain what the chances are of achieving an agreement. Without such a meeting there is certainly no chance. Husayn knows where we stand and we know what his positions are. Still, there is certainly something to discuss."

Shamir denied the report that a message was sent to the Soviets. He stated that Israel had passed on his statements made in the Knesset to the effect that Israel had no intention of purchasing Pershing missiles, nor did Israel have any intention of attacking Syria. This had been passed on through the usual diplomatic channels.

The full text of the interview with Shamir will be published on Friday.

### Husayn Speaks to DAVAR Correspondent in France

*TA141001 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Dec 83 p 1*

["Exclusive" report from Paris by Gid'on Kuts]

[Excerpt] Israel's negative attitude, as well as itsactions in the occupied territories and Lebanon, is responsible for the failure of all the peace initiatives taken in the Middle East. This was stated by King Husayn of Jordan in a talk with the *DAVAR* correspondent following Husayn's meeting with France's President Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace in Paris.

The correspondent asked the monarch what Jordan's conditions

for talks with Israel are. "That is a long story," the king replied.

The correspondent persisted that the question was a short one. Husayn answered: "The question is short, but it should be directed at Israel." Then he added the statement which is the opening sentence of this report.

### Jordan Reportedly Changes Village League Policy

*TA130948 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Dec p 1*

[Report by Tzvi Bar'el]

[Text] A change can be observed in Jordan's policy vis-a-vis Arab Village League activists. Emissaries returning from Jordan point out that the Jordanian Government is considering allowing a number of these activists to visit Jordan and even permitting them to meet with high-ranking notables. The reference to activists so far as can be learned, seems to be to Jamil al-'Amlah, head of the Hebron Village League and (Yunis Hantuli), head of the Vilage League in Janin. Jordan will allow Al-'Amlah to visit as head of the Bayt Awla village council, and not as head of a Village League.

Lately Jordan has stopped its media attacks on the Village Leagues, hinting that its opposition had chiefly been aroused by the personality of Mustafa Dubin. The emissaries returning from Jordan report that the ministers dealing with West Bank affairs demanded that the Village League leaders not hold the meeting which their association had planned for last week, even though the participants at this congress were to have voiced their support for King Husayn. The Village League activists who are anxious to ameliorate relations with Jordan have also been asked to add their signatures to the petition now being circulated in the territories, expressing the support of the West Bank residents for the Jordanian monarch.

Pro-Jordanian activists report that they have no intention of preventing the addition to their ranks of people active in pro-Jordanian associations. They will agree to the addition of such people to the list of delegations scheduled to go to Jordan later, provided they obtain the Jordanian Government's approval.

A number of key activists in the Village Leagues have expressed their gratification at the substantive change in Jordanian policy. They plan to strengthen cooperation between themselves and pro-Jordanian activists. They have expressed the hope that the civilian administration will not impede such activity and will permit them to carry it out.

### West Bank Arabs Hope for 'Arafat-Husayn Talks

*TA131432 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 Dec 83 p 10*

[Commentary by Roni Shaqed: "Residents of the territories hope 'Arafat will discuss their future with Husayn after the evacuation"]

[Text] The residents of the territories are keenly awaiting the evacuation of 'Arafat and his people from Tripoli. Although 'Arafat has not yet stated what his next step will be, the Arabs in the territories hope that the PLO leader will make his way directly to King Husayn and renew the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, in order to arrange talks with Israel on resolving the problem of the territories.

On a number of occasions King Husayn has invited 'Arafat to resume the talks broken off last April. The Jordanian monarch said last week that it is not his intention to pose any prior conditions for the talks, thus encouraging the PLO leader to pave the way for them.

Even during the fighting in Tripoli, 'Arafat, in his numerous media appearances, declared that once he leaves Tripoli he intends to resume the talks with King Husayn. However, last week, in an interview to *NEWSWEEK*, 'Arafat said: "The Reagan Administration should not expect that a renewal of the talks that were called off in April, when the PLO would not consent to Jordan's joining the Reagan initiative, will yield results this time."

'Arafat's situation now is different from what it was in April. During the dialogue with King Husayn, open rebellion had not yet broken out in the PLO ranks. It will be recalled that one of the rebels' demands was cancelling the political line taken by 'Arafat.

The PLO leader cut off his talks with King Husayn in order to preserve the consensus within his organization, in an attempt to halt the defection of his opponents. But a confrontation within the PLO was inevitable, in all its severity, at the PLO conference in Algiers.

Without a homeland, without a place of exile, after his military strength had been broken and with his troops far away from the confrontation line with Israel, Yasir 'Arafat is faced with a number of alternatives. One of them is to go to the Jordanian King.

Despite the differences of opinion between Husayn and 'Arafat, it would still seem that both sides are endeavoring to bridge the gap between their respective positions in order to reach an agreement.

One proposal raised recently was that the talks not be based on any particular program, but that the king be authorized to hold talks on behalf of the Palestinians. At the end of these talks the territories would revert to his rule, and then a confederation would be established between Jordan and the Palestinians.

A second plan being looked into by 'Arafat is the establishment of a government in exile in Tunis or Egypt. About 10 days ago, a poll was held by *AL-FAJR*, 'Arafat's mouthpiece in the territories, to determine what kind of public support could be expected in the territories for a government in exile. It seems reasonable to assume that the paper's editors did not conduct this poll on their initiative, and that it was an exercise by 'Arafat, aimed at paving the way for his next step.

*AL-FAJR* still has not published the outcome of the poll. If 'Arafat, following his evacuation from Tripoli, opts for establish-

ing a government in exile, the findings of the poll will be given great publicity, and the residents of the territories will make their support for such a plan felt. Should 'Arafat decide to form such a government in Egypt, he will presumably have President Mubarak's support, and the latter will try and bring 'Arafat into the political talks together with the United States and Jordan, with the active participation of Egypt.

Yet another possibility for 'Arafat's future, as printed by *NEWSWEEK*, is the convening of the Palestine National Council in Algiers within a month or two. 'Arafat has said that he will also invite representatives of the PLO rebels to this conference; its agenda would include the purging of the PLO once and for all of "the Syrian gangsters." Here, too, his intention will be to create a position of strength for himself. If he succeeds, 'Arafat will have the support of Europe and the moderate Arab world. From there, the road could lead to resuming talks with King Husayn, or adopting a line of compromise within his organization and calling for an international conference along the lines suggested by France and Egypt; namely, with the participation of European and Arab countries, and the Soviet Union.

In order to prove his leadership in the Palestinian world, and especially to the residents of the territories who are impatiently awaiting a solution of their problem, the terrorist leader will have to make a new initiative. The military options have been closed off to him. Now, 'Arafat will have to continue his struggle by political means, helped by the moderate Arab countries.

**Village Leagues Urge Jordanian-Israeli Talks**

*JN131903 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] Today's local papers spoke about the possibility of several Village League heads visiting Jordan in the next few days. Our West Bank correspondent Rif'at Qaddur met today with Al-Qadi Tahsin Mansur, the spokesman of the Village League Federation in the West Bank and the head of the Tulkarm Village League; Yunis al-Hantuli, the head of the Janin Village League; and Namil Falah al-'Amlah, the head of the Hebron Village League, and prepared for us this report on the visit.

[Begin recording] [Qaddur] Al-Qadi Tahsin Mansur, spokesman of the Village League federation in the West Bank: Today's Israeli papers spoke about the intention of the Village League heads in the West Bank to visit Jordan. Are these reports correct, and what is the Village League Federation's position on renewed contacts and relations between the leagues and Jordan?

[Mansur] I frankly say that we are Jordanian and that we have always held Jordanian passports. We have never been banned from entering Jordan. We swear to that. We have always turned to Jordan, but certain differences in political views have prevented contact with Jordan. I and my colleagues in the leagues believe that all these diferences are now over. His majesty the exalted king is an astute politician. He knows how to run matters. I call upon Jordan to enter into negotiations without any preconditions. I call upon his majesty the king to follow in the steps of the late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, who came to Israel, stormed the Israelis in their own homes, obtained everything he wanted, and regained Sinai. Today, we are calling on King Husayn to emulate President as-Sadat. The Village Leagues will always be on the side of Jordan and his majesty the king. We will not enter negotiations without Jordan. We and Jordan will soon raise our voices. We know the circumstances of the Palestinians here better. Our voice must be heard alongside Jordan's voice.

[Qaddur] Al-Qadi Mansur, the Jordanian king told American television that he will not enter into negotiations with Israel except with the approval of the Arab states and the whole of the Arab world. What is your opinion of this appeal to King Husayn? Do you think the king can take a positive step without the support of the Arab states?

[Mansur] I believe that his majesty the king must make a move without consulting anyone. He is a capable man and he knows how to move. The Arab states, with the exception of Egypt and Jordan, have never backed the Palestinians. We have gone through difficult circumstances. We in the West Bank were part of Jordanian life before 1967. All we want and are asking from his majesty the king is to enter into negotiations without consulting any Arab state.

[Qddur] Yunis al-Hantuli, head of Janin Village League, local papers have reported that you will be visiting Jordan in the near future. Is this correct?

[Al-Hantuli] My visit to Jordan is a normal thing. I am a Jordanian citizen, and Amman is my home. Therefore, I can go anytime I want.

[Qaddur] Do you expect to hold contacts with Jordanian officials on a new move or initiative to solve the Middle East crisis?

[Al-Hantuli] God willing. Of course, it is only natural that we will meet with the officials, because they are our brothers and friends. We will exploit every opportunity to discuss our cause, because it is a democratic national cause which must be discussed with every official.

[Qaddur] When will this visit take place?

[Al-Hantuli] In the near future, God willing.

[Qaddur] Jamil Falah al-'Amlah, head of Hebron Village League, local papers have reported your intention to visit Jordan. Are you going to make this visit?

[Al-'Amlah] Actually, we have not yet made any decision on the subject. But I believe that Jordan is always open to us. Our line is Jordanian. And, we have great confidence in His Majesty King Husayn. We hope to visit Jordan soon, God willing.

[Qaddur] Regarding the conference which you will hold in (Bayt Ula), have there been any contacts with Jordanian officials on holding this conference?

[Al-'Amlah] There have been no contacts with Jordanian offi-

cials, but I imagine that Jordanian officials will not object to that, because our objective is the same as that of the Jordanian officials. Jordan will not object to that. We will hold this conference, God willing.

[Qaddur] Thank you.

[Al-'Amlah] You are welcome. [End recording]

### Chief of Staff on 'Underground' in Territories

*TA131540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] The chief of staff says he does not know whether a Jewish underground has been set up in the territories, but he does not rule out that there is organizing going on there which is dangerous. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that Lieutenant General Moshe Levi said this at the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today.

The chief of staff opposed the establishment of a guard for settlements in the territories, emphasizing that only the IDF should maintain order there. At the same time, he has no reservations aboutthe recommendation of the commander of the Central Command that settlers capture the stonethrowers. Lt Gen Levi noted that the IDF has managed to reduce the size of the stonethrowing phenomenon, and that it intends to continue to do so.

On the demolition of houses, the chief of staff said this is a deterrent, but that houses are not torn down without a legal opinion or without the approval of both the defense minister and the chief of staff. Some Alignment Knesset members warned against a Jewish underground in the territories. In contrast, the coalition representatives on the committee said there is no such underground, and that if there are Jewish lawbreakers they should be brought to trial.

### West Bank Mayors Ask U.S. Aid Be Permitted

*TA131051 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 13 Dec 83 p 2*

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj is calling on Israel to permit U.S. aid for the territories because this is vital. In a talk with this correspondent, Frayj stated that aid coming from the Arab states is a trickle due to the difficulties created by Israel. The aid extended by Israel itself is very little, and this at a time when the economic situation is worsening steadily. According to Frayj, U.S. aid for development programs and humanitarian issues is absolutely vital, and if this is prevented by Israel the residents of the territories will inevitably conclude that Israel prefers a deterioration in public services. He stated that the situation in the schools is difficult; towns in the Bethlehem area need water storage facilities, and these cannot be built due to a lack of funds. According to Frayj, he has not received any money from Jordan for 2 years. He stated that he had met with senior U.S. officials in this connection, including special envoy Eagleburger. He found his U.S. listeners sympathetic to his position.

The mayor of Bayt Jala, Farah al-A'raj, stated that he would welcome U.S. aid, no matter whether this takes a direct form or comes through the Israeli civilian administration.

Several mayoral candidates in the West Bank have asked Jordan for 2 million dinars to enable them to operate the municipalities properly and as a step denoting tangible Jordanian recognition of their appointment by Israel. This correspondent has learned that Jordan has rejected the demand and that this demand is one of the reasons delaying the candidates' consent in accepting their appointments.

Earlier on in the negotiations Jordan had expressed its consent in principle to the appointments, but refused to state as much publicly before consulting the PLO. The PLO, was, however, preoccupied with the war in Lebanon and was unable to convey a clear position on this issue to Jordan.

### Conditional Aid Accepted

*TA140714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] Israel has agreed to the U.S. proposal to finance activities to improve the standard of living in the West Bank, but only on condition that any such financing should be with the knowledge and approval of Israeli authorities. Israel is also opposed to allowing money to flow into development of water and electricity networks, because these matters are under its supervision. This has been reported by our correspondent in Washington, following talks between the coordinator of activities in the territories, Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, and officials of the U.S. State Department. At the end of this week Ben-Eli'ezer is to meet with George Shultz. Our correspondent points out that for the moment this refers to small projects totalling $15 million.

### IDF Shots Kill Arab Resident in Jordan Valley

*TA131931 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] A resident of the village of Tayasir in the northern Jordan Valley was killed by shots fired in the course of a drill by IDF units in the area. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that (Dib Muhammad Dubak), 38, a father of eight children, was plowing his field yesterday when he was hit suddenly and fatally wounded. The Military Police have begun an investigation.

### Likud MK To Propose Settlement Freeze

*TA140708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] Knesset Member Dror Zeigerman, Likud, is proposing that the government open negotiations for peace between Israel and Jordan with the incorporation of Palestinian representatives and with a willingness to freeze settlements during the nego-

tiations. He told our correspondent Arye Golan that a majority of Knesset members would support his motion to the agenda on this matter. Inter alia, MK Avraham Melamed promised him he would not oppose the motion.

### Arens Returns From U.S., Makes No Statement

*TA131615 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1610 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 13 Dec (ITIM) — Defense Minister Moshe Arens returned this afternoon on an El Al flight from New York. He was in New York on a private visit, during which he was awarded an honorary doctorate by the Yeshiva University. The minister did not make any announcement upon arriving, and stayed only a few minutes at the airport.

### Knesset Committee Approves Additional Budget

*TA131215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] The Knesset Finance Committee today approved an additional budget of 317 billion Israeli shekels to update the budget to reflect the inflation rate. Our correspondent points out that a further addition will be required shortly to meet needs in light of the deviations from the budget.

### Defense Ministry Spokesman Rejects IRC Charges

*TA131940 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1920 GMT 13 Dec 83*

["Defense Ministry Spokesman's Announcement" — ITIM Headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 13 Dec (ITIM) — In reaction to the announcement by the International Red Cross [IRC] in Geneva on the prisoner exchange affair, regarding Israel refusal to release Ziyad Abu 'Ayn who was sentenced to life imprisonment for murdering Jewish children, the Defense Ministry's spokesman announces:

1. In his letter, dated 19 November 1983, the IRC representative in Israel admitted that the mistake which prevented the release of Ziyad Abu 'Ayn lay in a mistake in the IRC's working lists, which were followed by the IRC representatives at Ben-Gurion Airport in Lod. In his letter, the IRC representative claimed that this IRC mistake was compounded by a mistake made by the IDF representative in Lod.

2. In view of the absence of Ziyad Abu 'Ayn's name from the IRC list, the IRC and IDF representatives agreed that another prisoner who had also been sentenced to life imprisonment would be sent to Algeria, and this was indeed done. Thus Israel fulfilled its undertaking to release 63 prisoners.

3. As for the other claims by the IRC, the Defense Ministry spokesman stresses that the prisoner exchange operation was advanced by 24 hours on short notice, and the IDF had to organize the operation in only a few hours. Despite the grave pressure, the IDF fulfilled its part of the agreement; and if slight problems occurred in the course of the release of 4,500 detainees and 63 prisoners in exchange for 6 Israeli soldiers, Israel is not prepared to change what was accomplished during the exchange.

### IRC-Israel Tension Reported

*TA140721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] Correspondents in Geneva say there is tension in the relations between Israel and the International Red Cross [IRC]. A senior official at the IRC headquarters said the international organization's credibility has been damaged because Israel did not honor the agreement for the exchange of prisoners and this could harm the IRC's future activities. This was said against the background of the IRC's accusations that Israel had not released several Palestinians whose names had been included on the list of candidates for release. Last night a Defense Ministry spokesman rejected these accusations, saying the IDF had kept the agreement and if there have been slight problems during the implementation, Israel is not prepared to change what had been done.

### IDF To Aid in Evacuating Dayr al-Qamar

*TA132031 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari — live in the studio]

[Text] An Israeli guarantee, phrased in general terms and directed toward the town of Dayr al-Qamar and its western approach, is the basis of the plan to evacuate the Phalangist fighters and refugees from Dayr al-Qamar.

The evacuation is to begin in 2 days [as heard], but contacts regarding the details are continuing. These are the main points: The IDF will see to evacuating about 1,400 Phalangist fighters from the town. These fighters will leave for the coastal area near Ad-Damur and from there will apparently be taken by boat to Beirut. The International Red Cross [IRC] will evacuate about 6,000 refugees who escaped from other villages in the Ash-Shuf. The IRC will not evacuate about 5,000 of the town's permament residents. Some of the refugees will be evacuated to the town of Jazzin, in the IDF controlled area, and some to Beirut.

A small force of Lebanese gendarmerie will be left in the town; an IRC representation will be established; and if the pressure on Italy bears fruit, an Italian unit from the Multinational Force might be utilized.

An open road to Dayr al-Qamar, passing through the Druze village of (Shhim), will be guaranteed. In return, the Druze were promised unimpeded movement on the 'Aramun road in the Beirut approaches, near which the Lebanese Army is located.

This arrangement is intended to solve the plight of the refugees in the town — and by the way, it seems that their number is much smaller than estimates published by Christian sources up to now — as well as to decrease the political tension surrounding Dayr al-Qamar. The next step, it is hoped, will lead to negotiations

between the leadership of the Druze and the Lebanese Government; but at this stage this is just a hope.

Israel made it clear a couple of times recently, that it is active on this issue, and is mediating on behalf of both sides and with the support of the United States. When it seemed that the Lebanese Government might present the evacuation as a wholly Israeli initiative, Israel demanded it be made perfectly clear that it is acting on requests and for humanitarian reasons. In short, what we have here is basically a local limited arrangement [hesder], but nonetheless an effort to stress that Israel is still involved in what is happening north of the Al-Awwali, and mainly in the effort to bring Walid Junblatt and the Christian leaders together for practical negotiations.

### Evacuation To Begin 14 Dec

*TA140634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] This morning units of the Lebanese gendarmerie are to enter Dayr al-Qamar as the first stage of the evacuation of the besieged. In accordance with a request by the Druze, it has been agreed that no Lebanese Army unit will enter the town. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that, from lists completed last night by International Red Cross personnel, 2,250 armed soldiers from the Christian Phalange will be the first to leave the town and they will be evacuated to Beirut.

Uri Lubrani, who is coordinating Israel's activities in Lebanon, told our correspondent that all the preparations for the evacuation are being carried out in accordance with an agreement achieved between the sides under Israeli aegis. Lubrani hopes that everyone who wants to leave Dayr al-Qamar will be evacuated by the end of this week.

### Evacuation Postponed One Day

*TA141210 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] The evacuation of the Christian refugees from Dayr al-Qamar in the Ash-Shuf mountains has been postponed until tomorrow. Today representatives of the Lebanese police force and International Red Cross [IRC] personnel entered the town to make the final preparations for the evacuation. This evening the Phalangist soldiers may be evacuated to Beirut, and tomorrow the refugees will be evacuated to Jazzin.

## 'Understanding' on Medical Cooperation With U.S.

*TA132049 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2017 GMT 13 Dec 83*

["IDF spokesman's announcement" — ITIM headline]

[Text] [no dateline as received] Dr William Mayer, the health affairs adviser of the U.S. secretary of defense, and Chief Medical Officer Brigadier General Dr Moshe Revah ended their talks in Israel today on the issue of medical cooperation agreements. Health Ministry Director General Professor Barukh Modan also participated in these talks. With the approval of the U.S. Defen hyphenationse Department and the Israeli Defense Ministry, it was agreed in principle during the talks to institutionalize the mutual medical aid issue. Basic understanding was achieved in the talks on the reciprocity of mutual aid, including arrangements for immediate use of medical resources and hospitalization in Israel of casualties as necessary in different emergency cases. The details of the agreement will be worked out and developed by work teams on behalf of the two sides.

## Arab Extremist Organizations Uncovered in North

*TA131153 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Dec 83 pp 1,11*

[Report by Sha'ya Segal]

[Text] Security forces have succeeded in recent months in uncovering terrorist cells and extremist nationalist organizations within the Israeli Arab sector, mainly in Wadi 'Ara and in the Galilee. The groups uncovered include cells that sabotaged water pipes, including pipes of the national water carrier, and attacked settlers in Galilee observation posts. Participating in the uncovering of the terrorist cells were members of the security forces, the border police, and police investigators.

The largest and most daring cell, about 30 members, was made up of residents of Wadi 'Ara and Samarian towns and villages. Its members were tracked down following protracted investigations, intelligence gathering operations, and close watches. The fact of its detection is considered a major success achieved by the security forces.

It now emerges that the members of this cell attacked numerous civilian installations in the Wadi 'Ara region and elsewhere in the north.

Extremist Arab organizations and terrorist cells have also been uncovered in the Galilee. About 15 Arabs from Sakhnin and Arraba villages have been arrested in the last few weeks in this connection. These Arabs and others arrested in previous months frequently sabotaged main water pipes in the Galilee as well as national water carrier installations.

Some of the men arrested belong to local groups that had organized spontaneously. These terrorists have staged dozens of attacks on the settlers living in observations posts in the Galilee. This was done in various ways but mainly by throwing stones at their cars.

A security source last night stated that active nationalism in the Israeli Arab sector is escalating and expressed the view that not enough personnel is being allocated in order to combat and overcome this dangerous situation. He added that this kind of organization in the Arab sector in Israel needs to be dealt with urgently, before Israel has to pay an even higher toll than it has already.

**Chadian Reconciliation Meeting Postponed to 9 Jan**
*NC092102 Paris AFP in English 2051 GMT 9 Dec 83*

[Text] Addis Ababa, Dec 9 (AFP) — A roundtable conference of the opposing forces in Chad proposed by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and scheduled to take place at OAU Headquarters here from December 21 has been postponed to January 9, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde said today.

Invitations were going out tonight to the government of President Hissein Habre in Ndjamena and representatives of his opponents, Mr. Goshu told journalists.

The minister, whose head of state Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam is current OAU chairman, said that the 11 faction leaders that signed the 1979 Lagos Accord which led to forming of the Government of National Union headed by former Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei would be invited to attend. Mr. Habre was defence minister in that government, before rebelling and finally ousting Mr Goukouni from the Chadian capital of Ndjamena in June last year after a long civil war.

The roundtable is aimed at getting the "Chadian brothers" to sit together and work out a way of ending bloodshed and form a government of national reconciliation in accordance with OAU resolutions, the minister said. However, Mr. Goshu made it clear that the conference would be for Chadians alone and that no representatives of other countries would attend, not even as observers.

"The role of the OAU chairman will be to assist and to facilitate that the Chadian brothers meet by themselves and thrash out a solution without any pressure," Mr. Goshu said. "An imposed solution is neither what the Chadians want nor even an alternative."

According to persistent reports originating in Ndjamena, the government of Mr Habre had asked for a postponement of the proposed conference, while Mr. Goukouni suggested this was because his regime was planning a major military operation against his forces. The Libyan-backed Goukouni forces are entrenched in the north of the country.

Mr Goshu and interim OAU Secretary-General Peter Onu recently completed a tour of France, Libya and Chad's other neighbours as part of a bid to seek a solution to the Chad civil war, and also the situation in Western Sahara.

Mr Goshu said the postponement of the roundtable conference was merely to give the OAU itself time to prepare sufficiently for the meeting, and to enable an enlarged representation.

The OAU had originally planned to invite only five of the politico-military Chadian factions to Addis Ababa, but extended the call to ensure the fullest representation among the Chadian people, Mr. Goshu said. He went on: "The January 9 meeting will be the beginning of a series of meetings in the search to achieve a government of national reconciliation in Chad".

It was possible that later meetings would include Chad's neighbours and other interested parties, he added. Mr. Goshu expressed optimism that all those invited would attend, saying they had agreed "in principle" to the OAU proposal during discussions with the OAU delegation. He said it was his impression that the Chadian people were tired of war as well as saddened that so many of their compatriots were living in other countries as refugees.

**ICDCS Expects 1.6 Million Ton Cereal Shortage**
*AB121815 Paris AFP in French 1410 GMT 12 Dec 83*

[Text] Niamey, 12 Dec (AFP) — Seck Mame Diack, executive secretary of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS], said here on Monday that the cereal shortage among the organization's member states would be 1.6 million tons, that is, two times the shortage of 1973, which was the worst year of the great drought of the seventies in West Africa.

Seck Mame Diack, who was received this morning by Niger President Seyni Kountche within the framework of preparations for the fifth summit of ICDCS heads of state, scheduled to be held in Niamey from 29 to 31 January 1984, disclosed that about 15 percent of the shortage is covered by international pledges. He also revealed that in addition to Guinea, Nigeria recently submitted an application for membership in the ICDCS.

Apart from the preparations for the Niamey summit, Seck Mame Diack and the Niger head of state discussed the results of the Islamic Conference Organization's 14th ministerial conference, which recently ended in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

The ICDCS executive secretary noted that the ICDCS would receive a total of some $210 million, $48 million of which is for emergency food aid and $162 million of which is allocated for rural hydrologic and pastoral projects. While characterizing this aid as "very important," the executive secretary added that it represents only a drop in the ocean compared to current needs. "We submitted $1.8 billion worth of agricultural projects to our donors, he said. "To this," he pointed out, "you have to add the necessary funds for security stocks and emergency food aid." Seck Mame Diack concluded by expressing hope that aid from the Islamic nations would be reviewed during the fourth summit of the ICO, due to take place on 15 January in Casablanca. He declared that "the Sahel countries expect a lot" from that meeting.

The ICDCS was created in September 1973 in Ouagadougou and currently includes eight members: Niger, Upper Volta, Gambia, Cape Verde, Senegal, Mali, Mauritania, and Chad.

The presidency is now held by Cape Verde, with Niger expected to succeed it for a 2-year term beginning in January.

## ALGERIA

### Mauritania's Haydala Arrives on 'Friendly' Visit

#### Makes Arrival Statement

*AB131855 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, arrived in Algiers yesterday afternoon for a friendly, working visit to Algeria. The head of state was welcomed at the airport by President Chadli Bendjedid, who was accompanied by members of both the FLN Political Bureau and the government.

Speaking to the press, the chairman of the CMSN and head of state stressed that Mauritania strives for the building of the Greater Arab Maghreb. He did add, however, that current ups and downs have only now enabled us to realize this great achievement, which our people so wholeheartedly want. For us, he stated, the Greater Maghreb is like a grouping of a number of regional countries under a leadership of its own and with some degree of economic complementarity.

Lt Colonel Mohamed Khouna Haydala and his Algerian counterpart then held talks which were also attended by the foreign ministers of both countries.

#### Talks Begin

*LD140244 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Official Algerian-Mauritanian talks began in private today at the headquarters of the Presidency. Involved in the discussions were Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, and Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the CMSN and Mauritanian head of state.

Afterward, the talks were enlarged to include members of the two countries' delegations. Taking part on the Algerian side were brother members of the Political Bureau Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and M'hamed Hadj Yala; brothers Abdelkader (Bukasi), an official of the Presidency of the Republic; Mebarek Djadri, Algerian ambassador to Mauritania; and Omar Benghazal, director of the African affairs desk at the Foreign Ministry.

Taking part on the Mauritanian side were Major Ahmed Ould Minnih, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Mohamed Salem Ould Zein, minister of information and telecommunications; Ba Mahmoud, government secretary general; (Mohamed Ould Abdelrahman Ould Saybout), director of the presidential office; Mohamedou Ould Mohamed Mahmoud, Mauritanian ambassador in Algiers; and (Sisko Mamadou), an official at the Presidency of the Mauritanian Republic.

#### Mauritania Joins Algeria-Tunisia Treaty

*LD131936 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1926 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Mauritania has become a party to the Algerian-Tunisian Treaty of Fraternity and Accord. The document was signed by President Chadli Bendjedid and Ould Haydala. The Tunisian prime minister, Mohamed Mzali, was also present at the ceremony along with high-ranking officials from the three countries. Mr Mzali had joined the two heads of state a few moments earlier. The subsequent meeting resulted in tripartite talks in the office of the President of the Republic. Prime Minister Abdelghani and the foreign affairs ministers of the three countries were also present at the talks.

It should be noted that the protocol marking these events will be signed later by President Bourguiba. Mauritania's accession to the treaty means that a third country may now add its weight and contribution to the work of constructing the Greater Maghreb, a wish of all peoples in the region.

Signed on 17 March 1983 in Tunis during the visit of President Chadli, the Treaty of Fraternity and Accord cemented the ties of friendship and cooperation between Algeria and Tunisia. At the same time, the treaty has opened the door to a genuine Maghreb unity. Indeed, one of its points stipulates that other countries in the region may join the treaty. Mauritania's accession to the treaty today thus marks a new stage in the construction of the Greater Maghreb.

Moreover, Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali did nothing to conceal his optimism upon arriving in Algiers this morning. The Greater Maghreb is being built step by step and in a realistic manner, he said. The historic meeting of Presidents Bourguiba and Bendjedid in Tunisia, the signing of the Treaty of Fraternity and Accord, President Bourguiba's visit to Algeria — all these events had a great impact on the building of the Greater Maghreb, he added. Mzali concluded by noting that today, on the occasion of Mauritania's accession to this treaty, the gates are opened to other countries of the region.

Mr Mzali left Algiers later in the afternoon.

It is also worth noting that President Chadli and Ould Haydala signed the convention covering the demarcation of the state frontiers between Algeria and Mauritania this morning.

## LIBYA

### Reagan's 'Defender of Peace' Claims 'Destroyed'

*LD131658 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] In New York yesterday, the chief of the U.S. Administration, Ronald Reagan, addressed a society which awards medals

to servicemen. He declared that what he called America's days of weakness have passed, and that from this point we must let weapons be the judge that defends U.S. interests throughout the world.

In this connection, he praised the role of the U.S. Army. He said: From Grenada to Lebanon, and from the Demilitarized Zone in Korea to the NATO line in Europe, the U.S. Army is fulfilling its duty in the best way.

What the chief of the U.S. Administration said is a serious matter. What makes it more serious is that sharp tone which he used when speaking on this subject. His was a tone which springs from the inherent evil that has distinguishes Reagan's policy since coming to power in the U.S. Administration. He has taken it upon himself to act on the political stage in much the same manner he once used on the public stage. However, he is now using a more insane and frightening manner to make the world agree, tremble, and to be brow-beaten. Reagan's power madness is not accidental; it stems from the very core of his general behavior. He who heads a major power, one which possesses tons of nuclear and hydrogen bombs, biological weapons, fleets of ships, and thousands of aircraft squadrons, he who heads a power capable of destroying the greater part of the world, says with hateful rancor that the days of America's weakness have passed. These words of his mean that America is no longer concerned with peace or any degree of stable security.

According to Reagan's statement, the United States has taken on another role, that is, of crossing the borders of small countries and imposing hegemony over them. This is exactly what is meant by the saying: From Grenada to Lebanon, and from the Demilitarized Zone in Korea to the NATO line in Europe, the U.S. Armed Forces are fulfilling their duty in the best way. In return for this, Reagan asks all small countries which aspire to peace, look forward to the future, and seek to bolster their freedom through the possession of (?their own) defensive power in order to live in peace, to totally stop arming themselves and controlling their own resources. They must remain like the mild lamb until they are swallowed by the ravenous American wolf. In Reagan's view, all the weapons of destruction, devastation, and annihilation are not enough. In his view, both the capacity and range of U.S. destructive power must be increased. Isn't this precisely what is meant by organized world terrorism? Moreover, doesn't this mean that terrorism has come to be on a par with the policy of the U.S. Administration? All the answers are yes. Reagan's statements are the best proof of this. He speaks the language of war, threatens peace, and works for the wrecking of the people's freedom and the destruction of their aspirations and hopes for freedom. This means more than U.S. arrogance. It reflects a crusading behavior nurtured by military tyranny.

One thing must be said: These statements by Reagan destroyed forever all claims that the U.S. is a defender of peace and a protector of human rights. They have shown the entire world the truth: The United States is a tyrannical nation hostile to the peoples of the world, good at war and no good at peace.

## 'Arafat Called 'America's Man in PLO'

*LD122103 Tripoli JANA in English 1847 GMT 12 Dec 83*

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi al Awal 7, Dec 12, JANA — The newspaper *AZ-LAHF AL-AKHDAR*, mouthpiece of the Jamahiriyah's revolutionary committees posed the question: "Does terrorist Sharon really want Yasir 'Arafat's head, even though 'Arafat has now become America's man in the PLO?

It is 'Arafat who turned down steadfastness in Beirut and agreed to leave, repositioning the Palestinian resistance in areas far from the battlefield and leaving women and children to the mercy of the Zionists.....

'Arafat left Beirut and threw his lot with King Husayn of Jordan who has accepted capitulation and the establishment of a Palestinian state within the framework of a confederation with Jordan, as stipulated in the Reagan plan....

'Arafat has also agreed that Husayn should represent the Palestinians in any negotiations on the Palestinian cause....

Furthermore, he maintained secret and suspect relations with As-Sadat, carried out open contracts with the Mubarak regime and has unabashedly called for the reintegration of the Egyptian regime to the Arab fold. 'Arafat is also on record for his defnse of the traitor As-Sartawi and his direct contacts with Zionists.

How can Sharon ask for 'Arafat's head knowing fully that 'Arafat now approves of U.S.-Zionist policy? How can he ask for 'Arafat's head while the imperialist and reactionary media are bemoaning his fate at the hands of the new "Fatah" revolutionary movement?

Haven't the U.S. secretary of state, French foreign minister, senior British and Zionist officials, reactionary regimes and the media expressed concern regarding 'Arafat's fate....?

Haven't they said that if 'Arafat falls, the capitulationist plans would have no chance of succeeding? How, therefore, can Sharon ask for 'Arafat's head when 'Arafat has transformed the PLO into a spying organisation for the CIA?

Sharon's statement is an attempt to mislead...for both he and other Zionists together with imperialism are seeking to safeguard 'Arafat's survival so that he may facilitate the execution of capitulationist solutions and plans to liquidate the Palestinian cause and to recognise Israel....

It is very suspicious that Sharon should seek 'Arafat's head and not that of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] and their colleagues who reject capitulation and treason....

'Arafat will no doubt fall as As-Sadat and everyone who have betrayed the Arab cause, fell before him."

## SUDAN

### President Numayri Returns Home 12 December

*JN131259 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 13 Dec (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and his accompanying delegation returned here last night following a 35-day friendship and working tour of Italy, France, the United States, and Egypt. President Numayri concluded his tour by participating in the celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of Kenyan independence.

## WESTERN SAHARA

### Foreign Minister Hakim on UN Resolution

*AB111206 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 10 Dec 83*

[Excerpt] Captain Thomas Sankara granted an audience this morning to Ibrahim Hakim, SDAR minister of foreign affairs, who brought a message from Mohamed Abdelaziz, SDAR president and secretary general of the Polisario Front. He also took advantage of the opportunity to review the Western Saharan situation with the head of state.

[Begin recording] [Hakim] As you know, the current situation in Africa, particularly in northwest Africa, is highly complex. The talks which I had the privilege of holding with His Excellency President Sankara touched upon the overall situation on our continent, with particular attention to northwest Africa.

[Question by unidentified reporter] The United Nations recently adopted a resolution in line with those already adopted by the OAU concerning the decolonization of the SDAR — namely, calling for direct negotiations, a cease-fire, and a referendum. How would the SDAR act if Morocco refused to comply with these resolutions?

[Hakim] First of all, I would like to make an observation about the UN vote on the resolution concerning the decolonization of the SDAR, then I would like to express my view in relation to your question.

The observation is that this is an unprecedented event in the political struggle of our people. For the first time, the United Nations unanimously adopted a resolution in conformity with the OAU stand on the decolonization of the SDAR.

For me, this was an endorsement of the global peace plan unanimously adopted by the heads of state at the 19th OAU summit. Henceforth, the conclusion one can draw is that the United Nations has associated itself with the OAU regarding the way in which Africa wants to solve its own problems. This also shows that the United Nations respects Africa and acknowledges the fact that it can solve its own problems. That is very important.

Lastly, the resolution, which was adopted by consensus at the United Nations, and which is actually nothing more than the 19th summit's Resolution 104 — the peace plan for Western Sahara — now leaves Morocco with the following alternatives:

It will either maintain its well-known obstinate and reluctant attitude against peace, or it will have to comply with the verdict of both Africa and the international community. In any case, concerning the future consequence of Morocco's refusal to comply with the African peace plan endorsed by the United Nations, Morocco alone will bear the consequences and the responsibility for any possible escalation of the war and the threat to the stability of our continent, especially the repercussions on the continental organization. You recall the conditions under which the peace plan was adopted in Addis Ababa, and the role it played in saving our organization from the crisis which it had endured for the previous 2 years. Therefore, Morocco's responsibility will be quite heavy should it continue to turn its back on Africa by choosing a military solution over a political one.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, an OAU delegation jointly led by the Ethiopian foreign minister and the OAU secretary general toured those capitals which are interested in the Saharan problem. It must be noted that the delegation also visited the liberated territories of Western Sahara. Can you tell me if guidelines for future negotiations were drawn up at that time?

[Hakim] Well, that delegation called upon the two parties involved in the conflict as named and defined by the 19th summit. They are the Polisario Front and Morocco. It was within that framework that it held talks with the Moroccan king and with my president, Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz, the secretary general of the Polisario Front.

But the conclusion one can draw is that in view of these talks, Morocco has become more obstinate than before. It has persistently refused to make peace through a political settlement, preferring instead to escalate the conflict.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, do you think that direct negotiations with Morocco are a precondition for the holding of a referendum?

[Hakim] Well, on the basis of common sense alone, do you think a problem as important as the Western Saharan conflict can be solved without negotiations between the warring parties? Our continent has undergone great suffering because of colonialism. Most African countries have become independent. In this process of independence, can anyone name a single case when a country under colonial rule freed itself from its colonial masters without negotiations? Can you name a single case? And yet, Africa is the continent with the largest number of decolonization cases.

Also, on the basis of absolute right, or law, there is a peace plan which was unanimously adopted by the OAU at its 19th summit. The plan, which is contained in Resolution 104, describes negotiations as the first stage in the efforts to break the deadlock in the situation. Such negotiations are therefore the manner through which conditions may be established for the holding of the referendum. The referendum is our objective. How can one achieve an objective without using the appropriate means? This is what Hassan II wants, a referendum without negotiations. This is impossible and Africa has understood it very well. This is why

Africa adopted the peace plan which the United Nations has just endorsed. The United Nations thus proposes negotiations between the two parties defined as the Polisario Front and Morocco. The goal of such negotiations would be to lay down the conditions for the referendum. [end recording]

## Polisario Official Details Moroccan 'Genocide'

*LD121502 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 12 Dec 83*

[Text] SDAR, Liberated Territory, 12 Dec (APS) — The day before yesterday, Saturday [10 December], on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Human Rights Declaration, Salem Ould Salek, Polisario Front spokesman in charge of foreign relations, issued an appeal in which he called upon all specialized international organizations and all those in the world who love peace and justice to intercede with the Moroccan king for the benefit of thousands of SDAR citizens who are suffering in the prisons of King Hassan II. Ould Salek called on the international community to intervene with the Moroccan regime in order "to put an end to the war of extermination it is waging against our people, who are struggling for their territory and whose right to life, existence, and national independence has been recognized by the international community."The SDAR official added: "SDAR citizens in the occupied territory have suffering the burden of torture and humiliation for 8 years; they have even been denied their human rights." He expressed regret at the stagnant conscience which is said to be committed to human rights. This is the same conscience which was not moved even by the inhuman practices applied against thousands of SDAR citizens in Moroccan prisons and concentration camps. "The people of the SDAR are being subjected to a comprehensive extermination campaign. Their very existence is threatened."

Ould Salek went on to say: "The exceptional genocide — of which the people of the SDAR are victim — is represented by the killing of civilians in the occupied territories with napalm and white phosphorus. Such actions constitute a continuation of the oppression in all its forms which the Saharans suffered during the Spanish colonial era. The SDAR official emphasized, however, that the celebration of human rights day is highly significant and full of hope for all those who are oppressed and aspire to a free and decent life according to the principles of the universal declaration on human rights.

## ETHIOPIA

### COPWE Delegation Returns From Socialist Tour

*EA141232 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] The 13-man delegation headed by Comrade Alemu Abebe, COPWE Central Committee member and head of COPWE's nationalities affairs department, returned today after a working visit to four socialist countries lasting more than 1 month. The delegation visited the SRV, GDR, USSR, and DPRK. In a statement, Comrade Alemu said that during its working visit to gain experience on the organization, structure, and working mode of a socialist government, in line with efforts to establish a new democratic people's Ethiopia, the delegation was able to gain experience from the vanguard socialist countries.

Comrade Alemu explained that on the issue of nationalities and the state in a people's and democratic government, the delegation was able to gain useful experience from the USSR and SRV, both of which have a great deal of experience in these fields. He added that, consequently, the working experience gained by the delegation will be useful in pointing the way for the activities of the Ethiopian nationalities institute.

The delegation was welcomed by Comrade (Abd al-Hafez Yusuf), COPWE Central Committee member and second assistant head of COPWE's organization department, and embassy officials of the countries visited by the delegation.

## KENYA

### Diplomatic Relations Established With Tanzania

*EA131543 Nairobi KNA in English 1345 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Nairobi Dec 13 (KNA) — Kenya and Tanzania have agreed to establish full diplomatic relations at high commission level with immediate effect.

The agreement was reached at a meeting held between President Daniel arap Moi and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania before the latter's departure for home today.

### Agreement Reached With Somalia on Border

*EA131556 Nairobi KNA English 1425 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, Dec 13 (KNA) — Kenya and Somalia have pledged to wipe out vandalism and subversive elements along the common border.

The two nations have resolved to deal ruthlessly with people found propagating subversion between them and take a strong action against poachers who trek between Kenya and Somalia as they engage in the illegal business.

This arrangement was reached following brief talks between President Daniel arap Moi and Siad Barre of Somalia at State House, Nairobi today. The two leaders said they wanted peace to prevail along their common borders. We do agree that if there is any element that is likely to disturb peace, it should be dealt with severely. Anyone trying to disturb the peace of our people will not be tolerated, they said.

President Barre commended Kenyans for preaching peace, love and unity and added we would like that philosophy to be the medium of our future co-operation and lasting understanding.

President Moi told the visiting head of state: We believe that there is no substitute for peace. We believe that genuine co-operation can only come from people who love one another.

He said Kenya has all along adhered to the policy of non-interference in the affairs of other states, adding: It is for this reason that we pray for peace and closer understanding among the states in the Horn of Africa.

President Moi noted: We in this part of the continent are now persuaded by our own trust to formulate a strong co-operation that will be beneficial to the people we lead. The two leaders also reviewed bilateral and international economic trends.

The talks were attained by vice-president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki.

## TANZANIA

### Foreign Minister on Ties With Kenya, Uganda

*EA132222 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam — Tanzania and Kenya have agreed to establish full diplomatic relations following talks between the three east African heads of state held in Nairobi. The foreign minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, said on arrival from Nairobi today that each country will open a high commission in each other's capital.

Ndugu Salim said Tanzania and Uganda, which have liaison offices in their capitals, will now be promoted to full high commissions, but gave no specific date.

During the meeting the leaders of Tanzania and Kenya reviewed developments since the reopening of the border. Ndugu Salim said Tanzania would make every effort to ensure that the cooperation agreement reached in Arusha was carried out for the benefit of the people of the three former partners of the defunct East African Community.

## CHAD

### Group Claims Responsibility for Ndjamena Attacks

*AB131228 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Lagos, Dec 13 (AFP) — A group calling itself the Organisation for the Liberation of Chad From Imperialism and Fascism has claimed responsibility for attacks and actions against the regime of President Hissein Habre. In a communique date-lined Ba Illi, southern Chad, received here, the group claimed to have burned a Ndjamena printing works on December 6. It also claimed to have attacked a military post at Ba Illi on November 29, killing a number of members of Mr Habre's forces and occupying the post for 24 hours.

The group, which in an earlier statement received here claimed to have carried out an attack against the Zairian Embassy on November 28, said that three people were killed in that attack. It warned "imperialists and reactionaries" to end all aid to the "puppet and fascist" Habre regime, saying it was "ready to hit hard at diplomatic missions and commercial installations" of those African states that did give aid.

The statement, dated December 7, was signed by a Tahir Said, the group's secretary-general. The Organization for the Liberation of Chad has in the past claimed to have carried out grenade attacks in Bars and to have sabotaged a radio transmitter.

## GABON

### Joint Chinese Commission Session Concludes

*AB131231 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 12 Dec 83*

[Text] The first ordinary session of the great Gabonese-Chinese Joint Commission has just ended in our capital, Libreville. [Passage indistinct] In order to further promote trade between the two countries, Gabon called for the organization of Chinese-Gabonese economic weeks which will make it possible to take stock of this sector. China naturally took note of this wish.

## ZAIRE

### Chadian Defense Minister Feted in Kinshasa

*AB131345 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0951 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Kinshasa, 13 Dec (AZAP) — Vice Admiral Lomponda wa Botende, secretary of state for national defense, on Monday hosted a dinner at the Mobutu Sese Seko Club in honor of Routouang Yoma Golom, Chad's minister of defense, who is on a 1-week working visit to Zaire.

Speaking on the occasion, the Chadian minister said that the reception accorded him and his delegation is a testimony to Zaire's sincerity and support for brotherly countries. He praised Zaire's Africanist policy, which enabled it to respond to Chad's call when it was attacked. He also praised the efficiency of the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ] which was founded by Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

Speaking earlier, Vice Admiral Lomponda pointed out that the presence of Zairian soldiers in Chad was imposed by the obligations of African solidarity. Zaire's military presence in Chad, the secretary of state for national defense affirmed, does not make it a great power in Africa, but it is in response to an African duty. The minister cited some examples of Zaire's future aid to some African countries in various fields and recalled the warm reception accorded the FAZ delegation which he led to Chad last October.

Some general and senior officers of the FAZ, and some members of the cabinet, as well as the diplomatic corps were present at the dinner.

### AFP Reports on Economic Situation of Country

*AB121321 Paris AFP in English 1213 GMT 12 Dec 83*

[By Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Kinshasa, Dec 12 (AFP) — Draconian measures to purge Zaire's economy adopted last September to obtain future help from the international monetary fund have drastically cut purchasing power and threaten the worst-off sections of the population with further hardship. The main measure was the September 10 devaluation of the national currency, the zaire by 77 per cent in relation to the IMF's special drawing rights and by a massive 486 per cent against the dollar. The currency was then allowed to float. This devaluation immediately brought Zaire's currency close to the exchange rate at which it was formerly negotiated on the free markets, disrupting the parallel financial markets established little by little with state consent.

The operation, required by the IMF, was accompanied by a new tax deal for GECAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Company], the state-owned mining company whose production of copper and cobalt accounts for 80 per cent of the country's export revenue. Previously GECAMINES was frequently unable to pay its taxes because of its low reserves of cash, as export income was not remitted promptly. But next year, according to a reliable source, the company's tax contribution to the national budget is expected to rocket from 720 million zaires to 2.3 billion.

Next year's budget will be tight, and be linked with the new customs tariffs and price adjustments in accordance with "economic realities." This last provision has produced rapid inflation, with a litre of petrol going up by 186 per cent overnight. Cassava and rice, the country's basic foods, rose to 800 and 350 zaires respectively for a 50-kilo (110 pound) bag, when 80 per cent of salaries do not exceed 1,000 zaires a month. The government consequently decided to raise the pay of its empolyees by 45 per cent in two stages. But inflation, which reached 21 per cent in the first half of this year and 40 per cent in the previous 12 months, could average out at 100 per cent for 1983 as a whole.

Aware of the unpopularity of the measures, and in order to ward off possible social unrest, the authorities have brought stronger security forces into the capital, where theft and armed robberies

have reached alarming proportions. But for the country's leadership, the economic programme is a "necessary evil", aiming to balance the books by 1985. It should also persuade creditors to reschedule Zaire's massive foreign debts, following last year's failure by Kinshasa to produce more than 160 million dollars of the 800 million owed.

As its part of the deal the IMF will open in the next few weeks a 350 million dollar credit line, spread over 15 months. But the availability of these funds still depends on certain "performance criteria" relating specifically to public spending and the inflation rate. However banks here have already released a 20 million dollar advance to revive a number of enterprises in the private sector. Mindful of the May 1982 suspension of IMF assistance to an earlier economic aid package because Zaire failed to respect the conditions laid down, authoritative circles here assert that this time the government is determined to "go all the way." The country may still have an economic future, thanks to its immense natural resources. Recently President Mobutu Sese Seko indicated that large new oil deposits had been discovered and predicted, "most of our problems will soon be over."

## LIBERIA

### Chinese Ambassador Presents Books to Ministry

*AB132155 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] A consignment of books to be used in the Ministry of Information's library on Capitol Hill has been presented to Dr Peter Naigow by the Chinese ambassador to Liberia, Liu Pu. The various books deal with several subjects, including politics, history, geography, classics, and Chinese art and culture, among others.

His Excellency Liu said he hoped the books would be helpful to Liberian scholars and researchers.

## MALI

### 1984 Draft Budget Approved; Traore Comments

*AB121730 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 10 Dec 83*

[Text] Following 3 days of discussion, the Central Executive Bureau and government meeting concerned with the 1984 budget ended this morning under the chairmanship of Head of State General Moussa Traore. This meeting on the state's 1984 budget was held against the backdrop of a very difficult economic situation for all the nations of the world. But the clarity of the documents, the quality of the preparations, and the the very valuable nature of the contributions made by all the participants helped bring about the quick achievement of some very concrete results. This was what President Moussa Traore said in his closing address. He also emphasized the need to strengthen the system of checks and sanctions in order to minimize the general lack of discipline in the economic and financial recovery program. We will now hear the head of state.

[Begin Traore Recording] Ladies and gentlemen, we have just examined and adopted both the 1984 draft budget and the accompanying import-export program. Those who still remember our discussions last year can appreciate the calm that prevailed during this year's discussion of the state budget. This calm and peace was made possible by the fact that — in contrast to last year — our country's public finances no longer suffer from constraints originating in the treasury. We can now take the necessary economic recovery measures.

Last year, before this very assembly, I noted that the solution to Mali's budgetary problems did not depend on numbers, but rather on a demonstration of loyalty to the state, to the nation, and to ourselves. This language of truth was heard. I must say that the outcome of this year's discussion of the budget was the fruit of more rigorous management — a collective awareness of the need to fight with our own strength and with an increased sense of responsibility. Our officials must work along this path and call upon all civil servants and agents of the states to strictly abide by the instructions. The 1984 draft budget and its application are marked by a strong determination to pursue the recovery effort. In this regard, we must strengthen the state's unity of action in its financial functions, ensure the credibility and legality of financial efforts and procedures, inject harmony into the state's financial rules, those of societies and specified organs, and, finally, strengthen the system of supervision and sanctions in the case of indiscipline.

Regarding the economic situation, the budget is also a determining factor in the country's economic policy. We must also be more attentive to the numerous challenges posed by the recovery measures. To this end, solidarity of action in the implementation of the budget must be achieved by paying greater attention to all that can help the state increase its budgetary resources, particularly in the promotion of exports.

Ladies and gentlemen, the steps that we have defined and the decisions that we have made are designed to help achieve our desire to emerge from a hostile environment. It is up to those responsible for the execution of the budget to guarantee the realization of this willingness by showing rigor, firmness, and speed. In this respect, all weaknesses detected will be repressed. We must remain united and determined in the face of this crisis. To this end, I urge party and government officials, leaders of democratic organizations, and, more particularly, the leaders of the National Union of Malian Workers to redouble their efforts in the area of disseminating information and arousing the awareness of the staffs of every corporation to adhere more strictly to the recovery effort being launched. While persevering in efforts to promote honest management and remain attentive, measures must be taken in order to ensure the success of our projects and programs and to attain our objectives for the well-being of our people.

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you. [applause] [end recording]

## NIGERIA

### Senate Motion Seeks To Increase Oil Production

*AB131130 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Excerpt] The Senate today passed a motion which seeks to increase Nigeria's oil production from 1.3 million barrels to about 2 million a day. The motion sponsored by Senator (Taribor Sekibor), NPN [National Party of Nigeria] Rivers State, will give the country an additional $4 billion. He stated that the factors taken into consideration for the present OPEC allocation had outlived its time.

Supporting the motion, Senator Edwin Clarke said that the quota given to the country was small considering the factors for allocation and Nigeria's position in the OPEC.

### UPN Politician on Suspension of Local Elections

*AB131250 Lagos NAN in English 0800 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Misau (Bauchi), Dec. 12 (NAN) — The UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] presidential running mate during this year's general elections, Alhaji Muhammadu Kura, has called on the Bauchi

government and the state's electoral commission to suspend local government elections in the state immediately.

Alhaji Muhammadu told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) in Misau, [words indistinct] government elections in the state were foregone conclusions and called on other political parties in the state other than the NPN to boycott the elections if the state government and the state's electoral commission went ahead to hold it. [Words indistinct] money voted for the elections should be paid into a relief scheme for victims of this year's drought in the state.

## SENEGAL

### Diouf Chairs Cabinet Meeting; Communique Issued

*AB132215 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Excerpts] An important Cabinet meeting was held this morning This is the official communique released to the press by Djibo Ka, the government spokesman:

In his address to the Cabinet, the president of the republic opened by discussing the two technical stopovers made in Dakar by Mr Pierre Mauroy. The president of the republic reminded the Cabinet that the French prime minister will pay an official working visit to Senegal from 11 to 15 January 1984 and urged that everything be done to ensure that the visit is successful in strengthening the friendly, cooperative relations between France and Senegal.

The head of state later spoke of his talks with His Excellency Felipe Gonzalez, prime minister of Spain, on the occasion of the latter's technical stopover in Dakar on 8 December 1983. The head of state expressed satisfaction with our bilateral cooperation.

The president of the republic also informed the Cabinet that, as part of the government's policy of rigor and austerity, the 1 February ceremonies marking the anniversary of the Senegambia confederation and the 4 April national day ceremonies will be limited this year to a simple military parade and will not include all the other parades and official activities normally organized to mark these occasions. Consequently, there will be no reception at the palace of the republic nor at our diplomatic missions abroad. The head of state decided that the monies saved will be put at the disposal of the Ministry of Rural Development to assist the rural population affected by the drought. Along similar lines, the head of state decided to forego 2 months salary, using the money instead to assist the rural population affected by the drought. In the same spirit, the head of state urged the ministers and secretaries of state to make personal efforts to assist the rural population. Following a period of discussion, the Cabinet decided that all ministers and secretaries of state will emulate the president of the republic and forego 1 month's salary to assist those stricken by the drought.

Finally, speaking on the death of the three gendarmes at Zinguinchor on 6 December during an operation to maintain public order, the head of stated informed the Cabinet that he sent his heartfelt condolences to the families of the deceased, to the minister of the Armed Forces, and to the commandant and men of the National Gendarmerie. The head of state repeated his firm commitment to defend the country's territorial integrity and his strong desire to oppose all attempts at destabilization or subversion that may jeopardize the supreme interests of the nation.

### 'Secessionists' Receive Prison Sentences

*AB140725 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] The State Security Court has handed down its verdict in the trial of the secessionists. Nine members of the movement, including Rev Augustin Diamacounce Senghor, were condemned today to 5 years imprisonment for offenses against the nation's territorial integrity.

The court also sentenced 10 detainees to 3 years imprisonment, while 13 others received a 2-year suspended sentence. Eight of the accused were acquitted. The detainees were arrested on 26 December last yearfollowing a secessionist demonstration at Ziguinchor and the distribution of tracts signed by the Movement of the Democratic Forces of Casamance calling for the independence of the country's southern region.

It is worth recalling that President Abdou Diouf, during a Cabinet meeting this morning, stressed the importance of defending the country's territorial integrity and his strong desire to oppose any attempt at destabilization and subversion that may jeopardize the supreme interests of the nation.

## ANGOLA

### Sources Deny Humbaraci Adviser to Government

*MB140642 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Dec 83*

[Text] Some news agencies and other international information organs have been ciruclating a statement by a so-called Angolan Government adviser named Arslan Humbaraci who, during a press conference held in London, dared to speak on behalf of the Angolan Government, according to an ANGOP dispatch yesterday. According to ANGOP, sources close to our government contacted by the news agency have pointed out that Mr Humbaraci is not an adviser to the Angolan Government and has no mandate to speak on its behalf. For this reason, the statement he made only expresses his personal opinion.

### Dos Santos Swears in Ministers, Meets USSR Envoy

*MB131018 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Yesterday evening in Luanda the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, swore in Comrades Evaristu Domingos Kimba and Manuel Brenardo de Sousa as ministers of agriculture and transport, respectively. The Angolan head of state also swore in yesterday at Futungo de Belas Comrade Carlos Eduardo Ferreira Neto as deputy minister of construction. The ceremony was attended by members of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and of the government. Still yesterday afternoon Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received the Soviet ambassador credited to Angola, Vadim Loginov, who has ended his diplomatic tour of duty in our country.

### Minister Addresses Rally on MPLA Anniversary

*MB121940 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 11 Dec 83*

[Speech by Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matross, minister of state security, representing President dos Santos at a public meeting in Luanda's 1 May Square on 10 December to mark the 27th anniversary of the founding of the MPLA and the sixth anniversary of its transformation into the MPLA-Labor Party — recorded]

[Excerpts] The escalation of imperialist belligerence and the imperialist offensive against the world revolutionary process is part of imperialism's strategy of trying to achieve supremacy over the socialist countries and of recovering its lost positions by force so as to impose its domination over the peoples of the whole world. In this context, it has revived the arms race and the production of nuclear arms and is deploying nuclear missiles in some West European countries to intimidate mankind by threatening it with a catastrophic nuclear war.

Likewise, the imperialists foment hotbeds of tension in almost all regions of the world and, with their bellicose apparatus of war and subversion, they carry out terrorist acts and aggression against peaceful states with impunity, invading them simply because they are progressive countries, as was the case with Grenada, thus unmasking imperialism's deeply reactionary and inhuman essence. Its reactionary intervention in Africa is aimed at preventing the anti-imperialist revolution from being victorious in the progressive countries of our continent by trying to block the struggle for the liberation of the peoples against the forces of oppression.

Side by side with its acts of provocation in the military field, imperialism has created the absurd argument about the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces by trying to link this to the process of Namibian independence. In the face of international denunciation of this linkage, a new form of linkage has now been born with the proposal to replace the Cuban internationalists with an African multinational force. On behalf of our people, party, and government, we once again want to reaffirm our categorical rejection of this proposal and denounce it as another maneuver orchestrated by the most reactionary circles of imperialism with a view to annihilating the Angolan revolution and preventing the application of UN Security Council Resolution 435. [applause]

Comrades and distinguished guests, in facing this difficult situation, the MPLA has been receiving constant solidarity from friendly countries with which it has been trying to develop and consolidate friendly relations within the framework of the ideals of liberty in the anti-imperialist struggle for social progress. Naturally, our allies are the socialist countries, which render all-round and fundamental assistance to our country in the defense of the fatherland and in various other fields of national reconstruction.

Standing at our side, cooperating with us in the building of a socialist society, are the USSR and the fraternal Republic of Cuba. [applause] At the same time, they are helping us wage a continuing struggle to guarantee the protection of the legitimate interests of our people. From all other parts of the world, we are encouraged and pleased to hear voices which rise up in our defense, expressing their militant solidarity with the Angolan revolution in condemnation of the apartheid Nazi regime. The international community vigorously calls on racist South Africa to halt the hostilities which, through direct armed intervention, spread death, destruction, and destitution among the long-suffering Angolan people. The international community also calls for the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from the territory of Namibia, which it is occupying illegally.

It is in this context that international organizations and bodies are giving our country and FAPLA combatants considerable support to enable them to counter the attacks of the apartheid regime and to continue their fight against the forces of aggression and oppression. Thus, our party will always be ready to make enormous sacrifices and give wholehearted militant support to SWAPO, the ANC, Polisario, and all other liberation movements.

As you comrades know, our glorious defense and security forces have recently been working with the people in the defense field to inflict heavy combat losses on the bandits — the puppet gangsters — in various military regions. This demonstrates the

firm readiness of the Angolan people to defeat the aggressors and their lackeys. Therefore, at its 13th session, our party's Central Committee assessed the decisive action of the defense and security forces and decided to hail the efforts and devotion of all Angolan fighters and internationalists, who have steadfastly defended our country's integrity and revolution. The Central Committee expressed satisfaction with the work being done by the recently created regional military councils in the provinces affected by the war. This measure — which we consider to be a major achievement in confronting the war situation imposed upon us — together with other measures, including the mass induction of Angolan youth into military service and the creation of people's vigilance groups, have already allowed us to reinforce and [words indistinct] our ability and fighting readiness, as well as acquire important skills in the military field.

At its recent meeting, our party's Central Committee decided to extend the special powers given to the comrade president. It also adopted various important decisions to reinforce the vanguard role of the party and examined the manner in which [words indistinct] and the drafting of important emergency programs is being conducted. Our party's primary concern at this point is to involve all our people in the tasks of production, defending the fatherland, drawing up emergency programs, and creating the proper (?atmosphere) for the more rapid and successful implementation of the food production program to satisfy the most pressing needs of our masses in terms of basic commodities.

As part of the campaign to strengthen the party, we must develop more initiatives to integrate — with due support — all of our members. This will allow them to assume the greater responsibilities which they will now be given, and [words indistinct] exemplary workers and the main spokesmen and intransigent defenders of our party's political line. We must also motivate the functioning of cells, particularly in the production sector, and strengthen the [words indistinct] and trade union commissions with the management of each enterprise. This will be done with a view to carrying out work in the continuing education field among all workers in order to fully implement production plans.

By doing this on a constant basis, we shall make our party a truly [words indistinct] strong, [words indistinct], and disciplined to successfully carry forward the struggle against those aggressive forces which are attacking us. For this reason, we should never lose sight of or neglect the need for close and permanent contact between our party and the masses, something which will allow us to be aware of their fundamental problems at all times. Given this, and their assistance, we can find the best solution to these problems. With the support of the masses and with the unselfish work of our militants from Cabinda to Cunene, our party will be invincible and forever able to neutralize our enemies' attacks and firmly lead us along the path of building socialism. It is within this context that our party leadership has continuously insisted on the need for all party members to adequately accept the requirements of party discipline in order to prevent the existence of harmful and spineless elements in our ranks — elements which only discredit the party before the masses and attempt to weaken it. In this way, we want to motivate the practice of constructive criticism and militant self-criticism in our ranks as part of the fight against liberalism and other negative behavior. Thus, we shall strengthen internal unity and the cohesiveness of our party.

## LESOTHO

### King Returns From Kenya Independence Celebration

*MB131754 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Excerpt] His Majesty Motlothlehi Moshoeshoe II inspected the guard of honor of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force at Leabua Jonathan Airport this afternoon, on arrival from Nairobi, where he attended the 20th anniversary of Kenya's independence. Motlothlehi was welcomed by Her Majesty Queen Mamohato and the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan. Also present to welcome the king were the chief justice, Mr Justice T.S. Cottran; the speaker of the National Assembly, Mr J.T. Pulane; government ministers; members of the diplomatic corps; representatives of international organizations; and a large crowd of people, including civil servants. The king was accompanied on his visit to Kenya by the minister for foreign affairs, The Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### OXFAM Envoys Urge International Drought Aid

*MB131600 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Special envoys from the British organization for the support of Third World countries, OXFAM, said in Maputo yesterday that the contribution of foodstuff by the international community was indispensable to the relief support for the drought victims in Gaza and Inhambane. (Weyman James) and (Ian Daniel), OXFAM health specialists, recently toured the areas in Inhambane Province that have been severely affected by the drought; namely, Mapinhane, Pambarra, and Inhassoro. At the four centers [as heard] the health of the population is precarious and children are suffering from extreme undernourishment, said the OXFAM envoys in Maputo. The British organization has already given Mozambique 2 tonnes of medicine, 12 tonnes of cereals, and 5 tonnes of thread for use in manufacturing clothing for the victims of the natural disaster. We note that yesterday the OXFAM envoys had discussions in Maputo with officials of the Department for the Prevention of and Combat Against Natural Disasters on new possibilities of support that could be given to our country by the organization.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Council Elections Draw 21 Percent of Voters

*MB131047 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Preliminary statistics released from Pretoria show that the average percentage poll in the elections held in South Africa to elect local councils for the black urban community was just over 21 percent. Twenty-nine of the councils have been established to give the community the power to run their own affairs. The members of four councils were elected unopposed, and elections were held at 25 places. The lowest percentage poll was recorded

at Evaton in the southern Transvaal, where 5.5 percent of the eligible voters took part in the elections. The highest was at [name indistinct] near Cradock in the eastern Cape Province, where just more than a third of the voters turned out. Observers say that it is traditional in South Africa that the percentage poll in local elections is low in comparison with national elections. Some of the new councils have already started to function.

### HNP Soutpansberg By-Election Candidate Withdraws

*MB131635 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] The Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP] candidate for the provincial by-election in the Soutpansberg constituency has withdrawn from the contest. An HNP spokesman said in Pretoria that Dr (Elardus) Labuschagne had withdrawn for personal reasons after he had accepted the nomination in writing. The spokesman said that the party would be putting up an alternative candidate before the end of the week. The parliamentray and provincial by-elections will be held on 15 February next year.

### Johannesburg on Possible Mozambique Meeting

*MB130957 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Amid speculation that the South African foreign minister, Mr R.F. Botha, may have returned from Europe with a Portuguese plan for a summit meeting between the South African and Mozambican leaders, it's probably necessary to look at Pretoria's attitude to such talks. As Mr R.F. Botha pointed out in Lisbon last week, the South African Government has stated publicly on more than one occasion that it favored discussion at the highest levels. If solutions were to be found to the problems of southern Africa, he said, they would be found by way of these discussions. The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has also stated repeatedly that he is prepared to talk, on condition that other southern Africa leaders display the same seriousness in wishing to resolve the problems of the (?region). South Africa's basic requirement for constructive dialogue is the acceptance by neighboring states of the principle that no country should allow its territory to be used for planning or implementation of subversion against another.

Mozambique offers an excellent example of the application of the policy of cooperation through negotiation. When it became independent under a Marxist regime 8 years ago, Prime Minister John Vorster said South Africa was willing to cooperate with any state regardless of its links, if it is prepared to pursue peaceful relations. Any differences that arose could be settled through negotiation. That remained the South African policy, stated to the point where Mr P.W. Botha has offered to enter into nonaggression treaties with governments in the region that subscribe to the same principles.

But negotiation requires two parties, and while one of them — in this case the Government of Mozambique — has until now remained set on a militantly hostile course offering every facility to (?terrorist) gangs, to train, equip themselves, and cross into South Africa, Pretoria has had to react to that situation with military raids on the terrorist bases. South Africa has for many years insisted that there is another course for southern Africa: It is that offered by its policy of cooperating in developing the benefits inherent in the interdependence of countries in the region. Such interdependence exists in a wide variety of spheres throughout southern Africa. Fully explored, it has been said, the region will experience economic and social progress on a scale unspeakable until now.

## SWAZILAND

### Princess Returns From Kenyan Celebrations

*MB131800 Mbabane Television Service in English 1630 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Princess Mnengwase, a member of the Supreme Council of State, Liqoqo, today arrived at Matsapha Airport from Nairobi, Kenya, where she represented Her Majesty Queen Regent Ntombi in the Kenyan independence celebrations. Princess Mnengwase was accompanied by former Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives and Liqoqo member Mr Kuseni Hlophe; Dr George Msibi, another Liqoqo member; and Inkhosikati LaNdlovu.

Talking to our reporters at the airport, the leader of the delegation, Princess Mnengwase, said that while in Kenya the Swazis enjoyed the hospitality of the Kenyan people and the government. While still in Kenya, she was presented with a gift to pass on to Queen Regent Ntombi. Princess Mnengwase also told our newsmen that in Kenya the Swazi delegation had the opportunity of touring some of the country's attractions. At Matsapha Airport they were met by well-wishers and other senior government officials.

## ZAMBIA

### Kaunda Returns From Kenyan Celebrations

*MB131406 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has returned from Nairobi for Kenya's 20th independence anniversary celebrations [sentence as heard]. The president was among several world leaders and government representatives who attended Kenya's independence celebrations at the invitation of President Daniel arap Moi.

While in Nairobi, President Kaunda conferred with the Ethiopian head of state and current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, Mengistu Haile Mariam. The president was met at the Lusaka International Airport by party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba; Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia; the secretary of state for defense and security, Grey Zulu; as well as other senior party and government officials.

## ZIMBABWE

### Trade Minister Opens PTA Commission Meeting

*MB131100 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 12 Dec 83*

[Text] Most of the problems facing countries which form the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, of eastern and southern African states came mostly from their dependence on the developed countries. This was stated by the minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Richard Hove, when he opened the third meeting of the intergovernmental commission of experts of the PTA in Harare today. Comrade Hove said the dependence makes these states vulnerable to external conditions which are due to the economic policies of the developed countries. The minister said this dependence has been inevitable for some time, as the country had inherited economic systems which had been designed to be exploited by the [word indistinct]. Also speaking at the opening, the interim secretary general of the PTA, Mr Bax Nomvete, said the objective of the organization is to achieve the basic elements of economic transformation.

### Meeting Continues

*MB131611 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] The third meeting of the intergovenmental commission of experts of the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] of the eastern andsouthern African states continues in Harare today. The experts are discussing documents of clearing and payments, as well as the agenda for Friday's meeting of the council of ministers responsible for trade. Friday's meeting will be followed by a meeting of the PTA authority on Monday, comprising heads of state and government. Members of the PTA include the nine members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, the former East African Community states in the Horn of Africa, as well as the islands of Malagasy, the Comoros, Mauritius, and the Seychelles. So far, 12 countries have signed the PTA, which seeks to remove trade barriers between member-countries, and its other members are expected to sign in the near future. The meeting was officially opened by the minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Richard Hove, yesterday.

### Libyan Organization Donates Drought Aid

*MB131900 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 13 Dec 83*

[Text] Libya has donated large quantities of medicine and money to help alleviate the effects of drought in Zimbabwe's communal areas. The donation was presented in Harare today to the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Health, Comrade (Otis Chidede), by the Libyan ambassador, Comrade 'Umar Dallal, on behalf of the Call for Islam organization. The donation includes $10,000 to buy food for people in drought-stricken areas, and $20,000 worth of medical drugs, including vitamin supplements and ointments for skin and eye diseases. An eight-man delegation of the Call for Islam, a nongovernmental organization, arrived in Harare yesterday for a week-long visit to assess the effects of drought in the country's communal areas.